The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2142 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MEXICO.

Capture of San Luis Potosi by the Constitutionalists.

Reported Abdication of Zuloaga.

By the arrival of the steamer *General Rusk* at New-Orleans, we are placed in possession of Rio Bravo advices to the 21st inst. The intelligence is of interest.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 14th inst., says:

"The progress of the Constitutional Party in Mexico seems daily approaching the haven of success. By the mail that arrived at Matamoras from Monterey on Saturday last, we have files of the *Boletin Oficial* from the latter place, which announces the final capture of the long-contested city of San Luis Potosi by the forces under Col. ZUAZUA. The fact is announced in an official dispatch from Col. ZUAZUA to Gov. VIDAURRI, dated from headquarters in the village of Santiago on the 30th ult., as follows:

'EXCELLENT SIR: Yesterday, at 10 in the morning, we arrived here, and immediately dispatched to the commandant of the plaza of San Luis the communication, a copy of which, marked No. 1, I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency. (This copy is a brief order to surrender the place in two hours, or take the consequences of a refusal.—*Ed. Flag.*)

After the two hours fixed in this communication I received the reply expressed in the copy marked No. 2, [a refusal to surrender.—*Ed. Flag.*] which determined me to immediately prepare for military operations, by making a rapid reconnaissance of the fortifications of the plaza, and gave rest to the troops, in order on the following day to commence the attack in form.

"Thus we commenced the fire at 9 P. M., and by 4 o'clock of the afternoon our brave troops had possessed themselves of the place, proceeding for more than two hours through a very lively firing from all parts, both from artillery and small arms.

All my subordinates have deported themselves with their usual gallantry, and, notwithstanding the formidable fortifications of the enemy, we have sustained but a small loss, for which we are very grateful. With sorrow I have to report to your Excellency that among the wounded, though not seriously, is the meritorious and valiant Colonel of Artillery, EDWARD H. JORDAN.

The loss on the part of the enemy has been much greater, and among the prisoners are several chiefs and officers. I shall embrace the first opportunity to give to your Excellency the particulars more in detail, concluding for the present by congratulating the nation, the State, the Supreme Powers and your Excellency, for this very important triumph that has been obtained by the decision and bravery of the Constitutional forces.'

Advices have also been received from the troops of Tamaulipas, under Gen. CARVAJAL. A portion of his command had intercepted and captured a large train of goods, consisting, it is said, of 1,400 mule-loads, which had left Tampico in the direction of San Luis. The greatest enthusiasm pervades their ranks, and they, as well as the other division of the Northern army, were being increased by the daily acquisition of volunteers.

The *Flag*, of the 21st inst., says:

"The news from the belligerents across the river remains about as we left it last week. None of the details of the taking of San Luis have yet been received. This is accounted for by the report that the courier dispatched after the one announcing the capture had been killed by the Indians, between that place and Monterey.

Col. GUADALUPE GARCIA last week left Matamoras with troops to reinforce the Tamaulipas division now in the field. We learn that it is the intention of the commanders of the troops of all the frontier States to unite their forces, and together march upon the capital. Governor GARZA, it is said, will also leave Matamoras in a few days. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the ranks of the Liberal Party from its recent successes, and the confidence thus instilled into the rank and file of its army is equivalent to another victory. There is no stimulant to deeds of heroism like that of conscious superiority."

Under the heading "Latest from Matamoros," the *Flag* has the following:

"We learn that Gov. GARZA left yesterday for Victoria.

A rumor was in circulation there that President ZULOAGA had abandoned the City of Mexico, and left the Government in the hands of CAUTO, one of his subordinates, and two bishops. The news is said to have come from Monterey by private letter."

In relation to the latter report we have the following extract from a letter, dated Matamoros, July 19, with which we have been favored.

"We have an express from Monterey to-day, bringing dates up to the 16th inst., with the most gratifying news from the Liberalists.

ZULOAGA, the reactionary President has abdicated, and has left the City of Mexico with an escort of 300 men, leaving the Government in charge of D. BARRANDO CAUTO and two bishops.

All through the interior, wherever the Constitutionalists show their faces, the despotic party are seized with a sudden leaving.

I presume you have heard that San Luis Potosi was taken on the 30th of last month, by Zuanzua, after eight hours hard fighting.

Gov. GARZA left Matamoros this evening for Victoria, on his way to join VIDAURRI and march on the City of Mexico."

INDIA.

The Capture of Calpee—The Depository of Ammunition There—The Mutineers in Gwalior—Trouble in the Mahratta Country—The Sepoys in Bombay Suspected—Gloomy Aspect of Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 18, 1858.

The last few days have been of the most varied interest. In my last, I think I mentioned that Calpee had at last been taken. Just after the departure of the mails, the particulars of the fall were received, and one of the great secrets of the Indian War solved—*i. e.*, where the rebels got so many guns, and how they managed to keep so well supplied with gunpowder and other ammunition.

I will not go into particulars; suffice it to say that, after a sharp battle outside the walls, in which the enemy made a most determined fight, and in which, but for the timely arrival of a part of the English cavalry, they would have succeeded in capturing an entire battery of guns, they were beaten. So disheartened did they become, from the failure of their attack, that, during the night, both city and castle were abandoned, although strengthened for a most severe siege. The enemy were pursued by the flying brigade, without much success. Within the city were found a great many cannon, and both forges and foundries; ammunition and stores enough to last many a month; and, finally, a subterranean magazine, in which were stored boxes of muskets, pistols, cartridges, swords, balls, and *five hundred barrels of gunpowder*. Does this look as though, in the days which are past, the rebels had any idea that they were beaten?

Of course, with the fall of Culpee, we began to take a long breath, and congratulate ourselves that a most decisive blow was struck. When, behold! even while we were yet speaking, the *fugate* rebels fell upon Gwalior, induced the troops of the Rajah of G. (which, with the old Rajah, have ever been considered faithful) *to join their ranks*, and occupy the city. These fresh mutineers number about 6,000, including some 3,000 cavalry. The Rajah and a few of his bodyguard remained faithful, but, after losing about 200 men, he was obliged to fly for his life. The enemy are rapidly strengthening the defences of Gwalior, and, as the place is very strong already, will, doubtless, "die hard." The "flying columns" are being rapidly concentrated about the place, and we are in daily expectation of hearing of its fall. But, as all communications are at present intercepted, we must wait till the roads are again cleared.

In the southern Mahratta country the disturbances still continue; though I am happy to state that the Rajah of Nagpore, the murderer of Mr. MANSON, of whose death mention was made in my last, together with five of his men, had been taken, tried, condemned, and the former hung. It is rumored that the latter, together with twenty-five other prisoners, are to be blown from guns, in this city, in the course of a few days.

Another rumor has been going the rounds here for the last few days, to the effect that a new plot had been discovered among some of the *loyal* Sepoys. Certain it is, they have all been taken off guard at the fort gates, and the police have been armed. The affair was to have come off to-morrow. However, I disbelieve the story; of course, in a time of excitement like the present, the most idle tales are apt to assume the form of giants, and this will turn out as foolish as many others. At the same time I believe there is not a native regiment in India but that would jump at the chance to join the NANA. In the face of all this, and knowing, as they ought to by this time, the treachery of these hounds, the English Government have sent out orders to *re-arm several of the "ramrod brigades."* Even since the order left England an entire wing of the Fourth N. I. have been discovered hatching up a most diabolical plot for the murder of their officers; and this is one of the *pet* regiments, who came forward so nobly, as they say in Parliament, and laid down their arms, without the assistance of a single European soldier. Poor fellows, so meek, so enduring, and so faithful, in spite of all that's said against him!

I wish I could give you a more satisfactory account of affairs, but I must say, with the *Friend of India*, not one district is yet clear of the foe; the interior posts are still intercepted; the poor soldiers still drop down in their tracks, killed by the intense rays of this India sun.—Sandhee, Gwalior, Bandhee held by the rebels, Chandeyree and Goopergunge ditto—the latter place a late acquisition, in gaining which they murdered two indigo planters—and the provinces around Allahabad, Saraon, Mirzapore far from what they should be.

The great trouble with these fellows is, they never know when they are beaten, and as the news of every trifling advantage is thrown broadcast over the land, and every defeat is in like manner suppressed of course they are continually gaining recruits: and where they were defeated to-day, enabled to appear again to-morrow, and at least *wear* out their foes if they can do no more.

Hoping to have the pleasure of chronicling the "Fall of Gwalior" in my next, I remain, &c., S.

San Domingo.

Our advices from the Dominican Republic are of considerable interest. The elections have resulted in the choice of Don JOSE VALVERDE to the Presidency, while Don DOMINGO ROJAS is chosen Vice-President. SANTANA, who took no part in the election, but is encamped before the capital with 7,000 men, participated in the ceremonial of inauguration. A *Te Deum* was sung at the cathedral, the oaths administered, after which, the President was reconducted to Santiago amid the shouts of the multitude. One of the first acts of the new Government has been the reëstablishment of the Postal Service between Puerto Plata and St. Thomas. The happiest results are anticipated from the patriotism and intelligence of the new Administration. The following is a list of the entire Executive:

President—JOSE VALVERDE.
Vice President—DOMINGO ROJAS.
Minister of War and the Marine—RAMON MELLA.
Minister of State and Foreign Affairs—PABLO PUJOL.
Minister of Justice and Pub Inst'n—DOMINGO RICHARDS.

Hayti.

We learn from Port-au-Prince that the Emperor FAUSTIN has granted to a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, the right to the guano upon the Island of Navassa. Navassa, it will be remembered, is a paltry islet to the south of Aux Cayes; which, until quite recently, was uninhabited. Some Americans discovering its value as a guano deposit, resorted thither under the auspices of Baltimore capitalists, and commenced loading the guano. SOULOUQUE, learning this movement, dispatched some war vessels to the island, where were found a dozen Americans, and a score of mulattos and blacks, busily engaged in removing the deposits to a couple of vessels. The Haytien officers were politely received; and having protested against the American occupation, and run up the Imperial flag, sailed away to Port-au-Prince, leaving the whites to prosecute their labors. It is feared that when the Kingston speculator proceeds to take possession, backed by a Haytien force, trouble may ensue, resulting eventually in diplomatic difficulties with the Government of the United States.

West Indies.

By the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, we are placed in possession of advices from the Windward Islands, received at Southampton, by the steamer *Magdalena*, on the 18th ult.

General news from Barbadoes is without interest. The House of Assembly was appointed to meet by adjournment on the 29th June, but there was nothing of importance before it excepting the Education bill, which it was thought would not be proceeded with. The weather had been very favorable during the fortnight, frequent showers having fallen, which had enabled the general planting of provisions. Crop operations were rapidly coming to a close, and by the end of the month very little sugar would remain to be made. There were several vessels loading in the Bay, and sugar on board these, waiting for shipment in town, and upon the stanchions through the country, could scarcely be much under 6,000 hhds. Native provisions continued scarce, but there had been no lack of American arrivals, and the market was well supplied with Breadstuffs. There was little doing in Freights; a bark had been charted to load for Dublin at 1s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Several of the parties concerned in the late riots at Antigua have been convicted and sentenced, twenty-five of them to two years' imprisonment each, and others to various terms of imprisonment with fines.

At Demerara, the season was the wettest that has been experienced for years. The public dinner to His Excellency, the Governor, was to take place on the 29th of June. The schooner *Excelsior* arrived from Surinam on the 22d, with five Kroomen who had escaped from Cayenne in an open boat, and were picked up by the schooner on her voyage hence to Surinam. The captain of the *Excelsior* took the five men on with him to Paramaribo, and thence to Demerara on the return voyage.

The rainy season had set in at Trinidad with greater violence than it has been known to do for some years. The rivers had been "down" in great force, and had occasioned, by their rush of waters, several accidents. An American firm, Messrs T. R. Philbrick & Co., who are working or using the patent of Mr. Hiram Hyde, of Nova Scotia, have succeeded in introducing into the colony the use of pitch or asphalt oil, manufactured from the Trinidad asphalt. It is now getting into general use, and will very soon supersede the use of cocoanut oil for lighting purposes in the West Indies. On the 22d of June the marble statue of Lord Harris (now Governor of Madras), who was Governor of this island for seven years, was inaugurated with great ceremony.

For Fraser's River Direct.

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, is advertised to sail on the 21st inst., direct for California and Fraser's River, touching at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Price of passage not stated. The *Hermann* is sent to the Pacific as the pioneer steamer of the Nicaragua Line. Besides the steamer *Washington*, it is understood, that the *Huntsville* and *Augusta* (of Mitchill's Savannah Line) have been secured to run between New York and Greytown, and that the first steamer with passengers by the new route will depart in season to connect with the *Hermann* on her arrival at San Juan del Sud. A small side-wheel steamer has been purchased, or is being negotiated for, to transport passengers and freight upon the river. She is 103 feet long, 23½ feet breadth of beam, drawing four feet aft and three feet forward. She will be provided with two separate oscillating engines, so as to enable the boat to make the short turns in the river.

The steamers heretofore used have had one stern-wheel only. The situation of the steamboats in Nicaragua is not encouraging. The steamboat *Clayton* is sunk below the Castillo Rapids, and is a total loss. The *Morgan* is in working condition, and is in the possession of MARTINEZ, who is using her as a transport between the upper Castillo Rapids and *San Carlos*. The *La Virgin* is in good running order, on the Lake, and makes occasional trips between San Carlos and Virgin Bay. The *San Carlos*, which is the most valuable boat on the Lake, is ashore near La Virgin, and if she remains long in this condition, will be an entire loss. It is said she can be got afloat for $2,000. Whoever obtains possession of the Transit route will probably be able to purchase these boats, on easy terms, from the claimants, for the transportation of passengers on the Lake.

Naval Intelligence.

There are 2,100 workmen on the rolls at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and work is lively. The razee *Savannah* is lying in the stream ready for sea. She sails on Tuesday for Aspinwall and San Juan. Her officers are: Captain Jarvis; Lieutenants Worden, Kincaid, Carter, Erwin and Pelot; Purser Cahoone; Surgeon McClellan; Past Assistant Surgeon Caldwell; Marine Lieutenant Hays; Midshipman Mosley; Master's Mates, Harris, Bowers, ——; Captain's Clerk, Curtis; Boatswain, Blagdon; Carpenter, Wiesler; Sailmaker, Rogers; Gunner, Moran.

The *Savannah* has a crew of 310, including 45 marines. She mounts 22 guns on the gun deck, and two ten-inch Paixhan pivot shell guns on the spar deck.

The frigate *Sabine* is being fitted out in a thorough manner. She was built in 1821-2, but was launched only a year or two ago, and has never yet been in commission. She will be ready for sea about the middle of August, and will probably be sent to the Brazil station.

Orders were on Saturday received from the Navy Department to commence the work at once on one of the seven steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and her keel will be laid in the shiphouse whence the *Niagara* was launched, as soon as the *St. Louis* is off the ways. Her length is to be 200 feet, measurement 1,000 tons, and draft of water about 13 feet. The law limits the draft of all the new steamers to 14 feet. She will be pierced for four heavy guns, two 11-inch swivel guns and two long 32-pounders. The work will be done under the superintendence of the naval constructor.

The marines are now quartered near the gate. They number about one hundred.

The new reservoir building is roofed in and nearly completed. The steam engine and pumps are on the ground in working order. The supply of water will be ample—120 gallons per minute—although the well is only about 25 feet deep.

MR. P. T. BARNUM'S AFFAIRS.—The New-Haven *Register* of the 31st ult. says:

"Messrs ELIPHALET A. BULKLEY, of Hartford, JOSIAH M. CARTER, of Norwalk, and WM. C. CAMP, a committee of the Superior Court, have been for some time engaged at the Court house in this city, in the hearing of a suit between the New-Haven County Bank and T. B. JONES, of Bridgeport, on the one side, and the Quinnipiack Bank of New-Haven, on the other, in relation to a mortgage of $35,000 assigned by P. T. BARNUM to secure some of his indebtedness. The investigation has involved the question of BARNUM's insolvency, and the buying up and settlement of claims against him. Gov. HUTTON, GEO. HAWLEY, WM. B. BRISTOLL, and DWIGHT MORRIS, of Bridgeport, appear for the County Bank; Gov. BALDWIN, Judge BLACKMAN, and E. I. SANFORD, for Quinnipiack Bank. The testimony closed last evening, and the argument will be heard to-day."

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

RESCUERS OF THE JOHN GILPIN REWARDED.

The Government at Washington has awarded the sum of $2,574 60 to Capt. CHARLES A. FERGUSON, the owner of the ship *Herefordshire* of London, for detention and expenses incurred by that vessel in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ship *John Gilpin*, wrecked off Cape Horn, and taking them to Bahia. Capt. THOMAS S. SCOTT, the commander of the *Herefordshire*, received a service of silver plate, consisting of six pieces, for his humane conduct on that occasion.

The steamer *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, went up to Rondout on Friday, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, in six hours and three minutes. This steamer is over 4,000 tons measurement, and is the largest vessel that has ever passed through the Highlands of the North River. She draws but a ligh draught for so large a vessel. She went up to obtain coal for a sea voyage.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, Captain JONES, which sailed Saturday morning for Havre, was obliged to anchor at Quarantine, on account of some difficulty among the crew. The difficulty was finally settled by *setting* some of the refractory sailors, and she went to sea. She carried 119 first cabin passengers, 139 in the second cabin, and $171,600 in specie.

Particulars of the Fearful Mutiny on the New-Bedford Whaleship Junior.

From the Hartford Times.

We gave, in Friday's *Times*, a brief account of the mutiny on board the whaleship *Junior*, and the arrival of the first mate, Mr. PROVOST, at New-London. From a special correspondent we have received the following highly interesting account of this terrible affair:

Correspondence of the Times.

NEW-LONDON, July 30.—The whaleship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, sailed from that port on a whaling voyage on the 21st of July, 1857. She went around the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, bound for New Zealand. When in lat. 37° 58' South, long. 166° 55' East, and about 400 miles from New-Zealand, a part of the ship's crew rose in the night and murdered the captain (ARCHIBALD MELLEN, Jr., of Martha's Vineyard) and the third mate (JOHN SMITH, of Boston.) They also attempted to murder the first and second mates at the same time, and dangerously wounded them. The prominent facts are these: The ringleaders in the mutiny are CYRUS PLUMMER and RICHARD CARTHA. These two, in company with Cornelius Burns, John Hall, alias Wm. Payne, Wm. Herbert, and perhaps some others, by a preconcerted arrangement, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, armed themselves and went into the cabin, where the captain and three mates were asleep. PLUMMER proceeded to the captain's state-room, and immediately shot him with a whaling gun containing three balls, when the captain instantly sprang up and exclaimed, "My God! what is this?" PLUMMER replied, "G— d—— you, it is me!" and then took him by the hair of the head and dispatched him by repeated blows with a hatchet on the neck and in his ribs. At the same time that PLUMMER went to the captain's state room, BURNS, HALL and HERBERT proceeded to the state-rooms of the mates.

HALL shot the first mate in the shoulder with a whaling-gun, with six balls, inflicting a horrible wound. BURNS killed the third mate by repeated stabs through the body with a boarding-knife, CARTHA in the meantime struck at the second mate with a boarding-knife, but missed his victim. He then drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking his rib and inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. In the meantime BURNS attempted to dispatch him, but he surrendered and went on deck, and the mutineers, after binding him, agreed to spare his life. When HALL fired into the first mate's berth he set the bed on fire, and supposing them all dead but the second mate, the mutineers left the cabin. The first mate was first awakened by hearing PLUMMER give the word "fire," when he immediately received the six balls in his shoulder. At the same time he heard screaming, which proceeded undoubtedly from the other officers who were at the same moment being attacked. The first mate (Mr. NELSON PROVOST) was stunned by the explosion and the wound he had received for a moment or two, during which the mutineers, supposing him dead, left the cabin and went on deck. Mr. PROVOST then got up and went to the captain's state-room, and found him on his chest leaning on his arm. He raised him up and he breathed two or three times, and, without speaking, expired. Mr. PROVOST also went to the second and third mates' rooms, and found the former wounded and the latter dying.

The mutineers soon after—finding Mr. PROVOST was still alive—ordered him on deck, and he attempted to go, but he apprehended his life would be taken, and retreated into the upper hold, and secreted himself among the barrels. In the mean time the burning bed had communicated the flames to the wood work of the cabin, and before Mr. PROVOST left, and went into the hold, he begged the mutineers to put out the fire. This they succeeded in doing after the cabin had been badly damaged by the flames, a considerable portion of it having been destroyed.

Immediately after the havoc in the cabin was finished, and the mutineers got on deck, they called all hands, when PLUMMER and CARTHA informed them that the ship was taken, and the former proceeded to take command. They then proceeded to search the ship for the first mate, but did not succeed in finding him until the fifth day. Not finding him after several days' search, and finding a cabin window open, they surmised that he had jumped overboard.

In the meantime, PROVOST becoming faint from loss of blood, and thirsty, crawled into the lower hold, and finding a cask of water with the bung out, tore off his shirt collar, and dipping it into the cask, sucked from the cloth a little water, which enabled him just to support life. He found a little bread also.

By the time they discovered PROVOST, on the 5th day, the murderers had found out that they could not navigate the ship, and were glad to spare his life on condition that he would pilot them to Cape Howe, in New South Wales—an uninhabited portion of the island. This Mr. PROVOST, being entirely in their power, promised to do. They also compelled him to promise, by swearing him on the Bible, that, after they landed, he would immediately sail for New-Zealand, nearly a thousand miles from New South Wales. Mr. P. then gave them the courses by which to work the ship, and they brought her within 15 or 20 miles of land, when the mutineers left the ship, with some others of the crew, whom they had coaxed or coerced to join them, making ten, the mutineers included. They left on the 4th of Jan., taking with them two boats, with stores, clothing, etc., and sailed for Cape Howe. While on board the *Junior* they guarded the wounded mates, the guard being armed with pistols and hatchets. During the night, however, PLUMMER and CARTHA would allow no one but themselves to stand watch over them.

After the mutineers left the ship, and were out of sight, Mr. PROVOST took command of the ship and steered immediately for Sidney, in New South Wales, which is about 350 miles from Cape Howe where the mutineers landed. The condition of affairs was immediately reported to the American Consul at Sidney, and a British steamer, with policemen on board, together with the second mate of the *Junior*, was dispatched in pursuit of the murderers, and eight of them were captured, and are now on their way home in irons, on board the ship which was the scene of their horrid butchery.

Mr. PROVOST and three of the crew came home in the *India* of New-London, where they arrived on Wednesday last.

Mr. PROVOST conducted himself with great prudence and skill in his trying situation. Before he left the cabin, he found the cabin-boy and sent him for the second mate, determined, with the help of the latter, to retake the ship or die. But the second mate was already in the hands of the murderers, who had bound him fast. Mr. PROVOST had no alternative but to secrete himself. He suffered intense agony from the horrid wound in his shoulder during these five days, and from both heat and cold. He fell asleep but once during the time. In the meantime the flesh on his shoulder turned black and putrefaction set in, and had he not been discovered and brought on deck, he could not have survived twenty-four hours longer.

Before the mutineers left the ship they declared their intention of clearing the innocent, and PLUMMER ordered HERBERT to write in the ship's log a statement of the matter, which he did. This statement gives a pretty accurate account of the affair, and asserts that it was done by five men, viz: PLUMMER, HALL, CARTHA, BURNS and HERBERT, and that all others were innocent. This statement was signed by the above five, and the log containing it is now on board the *Junior*. The latter is expected to arrive in New-Bedford about the 20th of August, with the eight captured mutineers on board.

Captain MELLEN was a good master and kind to his crew, and no grudges were entertained by these fiends against the mates. None of the mutineers gave any reason for the bloody work they had done except PLUMMER, who boastingly said he wanted to take the ship, and killed the Captain because he thought the "d—n son of a b—h" would retake her if he was not put out of the way. He paced the deck the next day, and looking at his hatchet and pistol, with which he had dispatched the Captain, exclaimed: "You have done me good service. You laid him low."

The bodies of the Captain and third mate were thrown overboard the morning after the murder.

Mr. PROVOST came home in the *India* instead of the *Junior*, by advice of the Consul at Sidney.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME AT SEA.—The whaling ship *Herald*, Captain SLOCUM, which arrived at New-Bedford from St. Helena, Tuesday, brought as passenger, Captain E. F. LAKEMAN, late of ship *Cortes*, of that port, burned at sea, and also CONRAD EMMEL, 3d mate, ALONZO WORDEN, 4th mate, AUGUSTUS HARMONY and GEORGE E. AUSTIN, seamen of the *Cortes*, under arrest on charge of setting fire to said ship. They were surrendered to the custody of the United States Deputy-Marshal, Wm. O. RUSSELL, who lodged them in jail and has brought them to this city for trial. ANDREW CORNELL and ALBERT D. SISSON, late of the *Cortes*, have also arrived in the *Herald*, as witnesses in the case.—*Boston Traveller, Saturday*

The Newburyport *Herald* says it is understood that Lieutenant Gilliss, so well known for his astronomical observations in Chili, will be the favored son of science who will avail himself of Mr. Wm. Wheelwright's patriotic and generous offer to defray the expenses of an American Astronomer to Peru, for the purpose of observing the great solar eclipse of September next.

National Expenditures—The Administration Vindicated.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday contains an elaborate vindication of the Administration from the charges of extravagant expenditure. The article opens:

"A persistent effort is made by the opposition to create a popular belief that the expenditures of the Government for the current fiscal year are to be unprecedented in magnitude. It is also represented with great industry and diligence that, owing to the falling off in Government revenues from the recent paralysis of business, the Government will find a prodigious excess of expenditures over receipts to meet at the next footing up of its annual accounts, requiring a resort to loans of immense amount. In connection with this gloomy picture of Government affairs drawn by our unhappy croakers, they represent manufacturing enterprise in the manufacturing districts of the country to be greatly depressed, and in vital need of the fostering help and protection of the government. They are thus endeavoring to discredit the administration with the people; to excite a popular distrust in the solvency of the Government; and, at the same time, to divide the democratic party in the manufacturing districts, on the expediency of burdening a government, which they represent as insolvent and unable to take care of itself, with the general *protection* of the private interests of the manufacturers."

The *Union* quotes the appropriations of the last session in detail, and reduces the figure to $70,000,000. It says:

"The actual ascertained appropriations of the session were $64,617,762 78; and that the indefinite appropriations of the session are estimated to amount to about the sum of $3,382,237 22. So that the grand total of Expenditures authorized for the year 1858-9, payable out of the treasury, is $68,000,000.

This is the total amount authorized by Congress to be paid out of the Treasury, except a standing sum of $2,450,000 authorized by a general law to be expended in the collection of the revenues; which would make the grandest possible total $70,450,000. The efforts of the opposition to run up this figure to $100,000,000 are ingenious and amusing.

In the first place they resort to the single branch of private business which is conducted by the Government, that of carrying letters and mail packages, and estimate as expenditures of the Government money which never comes into the Treasury, and has never been estimated as revenue funds. It has always been the effort of the Government to make the Post-Office Department pay its own way; neither receiving its receipts into the Treasury nor paying its chief expenses out of the Treasury. Until the era of ocean mail service, it has generally succeeded in nearly equalizing these receipts and expenditures; so that they have never been connected with the general expenditures of the Government either in the estimates of its treasury officers, or in the contests of politicians. The opposition of the present day, however, at a loss for other items, make bold to explore the money-boxes of the thousand-and-one postmasters and mistresses of the country, great and small, and, by the careful collection of three-cent pieces and coppers, have raked up the clever little total of $14,415,520, which they insist shall be estimated as a part of the appropriations of the last session of Congress; whereas Congress only appropriated the excess of the estimated expenditures of the department over the receipts, chiefly on account of the mail service, to wit: $4 580,750, which is included in the foregoing table."

Other items are accounted for as follows:

"We ought not to dismiss this view of the subject without adverting to the fact that the appropriations of the last session of Congress are not all chargeable to the year 1858-9. They included large items of expenditure incurred during preceding years. The general deficiency bill, for instance, which is popularly regarded as covering only the expenditures of the Utah war, in fact covers large items of expenditure *having no reference either to that campaign, or to the army, or to the present time.* That bill covered two or three millions of deficiencies incurred for other branches of the service wholly disconnected with the army; and, of the amounts appropriated for the army, a very large portion had no connection with the Utah campaign, or with present expenditure at all.

It follows, from what we have said, that, from the authorized expenditures of the Government of $70,450 000, mentioned before as authorized by the last Congress to be paid out of the Treasury, we ought to deduct for items chargeable to preceding years:

Half the General Deficiency bill, (say)	$4,500,000
Other deficiencies specified	750 000
Denmark Treaty	408 000
Total	$5,658 000

Making a sum of five millions, to say nothing of the several millions appropriated for works of permanent construction. Deduct these, and the aggregate properly chargeable sinks to the neighborhood of *fifty millions*."

The Fraser River Gold Mines.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Daily Times* states that the first party for the Fraser River gold regions by the Minnesota route, through the valleys of the Red River of the north, the Assiniboin and the Saskatchewan, was to leave St. Paul on Monday, July 26. The credit of organizing this advance party belongs to some enterprising young men of Faribault, who arrived in this city with complete appointments a few days ago.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday says: "We were shown to-day about ten ounces of gold from the Fraser's River Mines, which has been placed in an exchange office for the inspection of the public. This gold is in fine particles of remarkable purity, and is valued at about $150. It was dug, it is stated, in a few hours, and was consigned to Messrs. BRADSHAW & Co., of Broad-street, in this city."

Peter Dawson not Peter Dawson.

"HON." PETER DAWSON.—This brute of a fellow, now in the Penitentiary in New-York for keeping a den of depraved females, was actually a member of the State Legislature in 1853. He was elected as a Democrat, and it is a reproach to the Democrats of the metropolis that they disgrace the party and the whole State by yearly sending men to Albany, as legislators, not a whit better than PETER DAWSON.—*Rochester Union.*

All a mistake. The PETER DAWSON who was in the Assembly is an honest man, who supports himself and family by industry and frugality. He is, withal, a modest, quiet man, of irreproachable private character. Mr. DAWSON was, it is true, a Democrat, but it would be fortunate if both that party and others in New-York always sent men to the Legislature as honest and reputable as *that* "Peter DAWSON.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON—PROGRAMME OF FUTURE OPERATIONS.—In accordance with the preamble and resolutions adopted in May last, at the annual meeting of this Society, the Executive Committee, Messrs HENRY HILL, BARON STOW, EDWARD N. KIRK, CHARLES D. GOULD, EDWARD S. RAND and ANDREW L. STONE, have issued an Address to the friends of the Society, in which they state that the organic relations of the Boston Society have not been materially changed by the resolutions adopted at the May meeting. The Boston Society has been a branch of the New-York Society only in the sense of association in sympathy and business arrangements; has always procured its publications where it could on the best terms, and had the entire disposal of all the funds committed to them. The Committee, therefore, make the following announcement in regard to the future proceedings of the Boston Society:

"This Society may, therefore, be made the channel for the contributions of all persons who, for any reason, may prefer our position or our policy to that of the other Society; and we shall feel ourselves at liberty, while avoiding all attempt at any rival movements, to send our agents to any church desiring their services. We invite no separation from that Society; but, under present circumstances, we believe the greatest amount of good will be done by each Society occupying the whole country as its field, because the policies we have respectively adopted now meet either the approval or disapproval of the friends of our common cause, without regard to geographical limits.

We are not an Anti-Slavery Society, but simply a Religious Tract Society, associated for the purpose of promoting, as expressed in the Constitution, 'the interests of vital godliness and good morals, by the distribution of such books and tracts as may be calculated to receive the approbation of all denominations usually termed evangelical.'

In accordance with the spirit of the above resolutions, the Executive Committee are prepared to issue such publications as may appear to them adapted to promote 'the moral and religious interests of men,' upon the subject of slavery, as well as upon any other subject connected with public morals and the evangelization of the land.'

The Committee, therefore, invite from able, earnest and discreet men in every part of the country, such productions of their own, and such selections from the writings of others, upon this and other topics proper to be treated by this Society, as shall enable us fully and promptly to carry out its plans, and to meet the pressing wants of the age.

We wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that we do not now ask for funds to invest as a business capital in the presses and fixtures of a Publishing Society. What we receive will be sacredly expended for the benevolent purposes contemplated by the donors. And in answer to inquiries made, we say to all individuals and associations accustomed in the past to contribute through us for the support of colporteurs in some definite field selected by such contributors, that we are ready to carry out their wishes, by receiving and expending their funds as they shall direct, in any part of the land accessible to us.

We earnestly entreat the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ no longer to permit this important enterprise to decline, because of diverse views on the various questions arising out of the slave system; the time and occasion for that having passed, as two societies now offer their facilities for conveying the gospel of Christ in this form, to those who so much need to receive that gospel. Let each disciple of Christ choose his channel and then employ it. We are not rival merchants. We have no personal or sectional interests to advance. We simply entreat our brethren to make up now to the cause the losses it has been sustaining; and to all who may desire to employ this society as the medium of their contributions, this Committee now offer their services."

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Sailing of the Telegraphic Fleet

Passage of the New-Caledonia Bill in the House of Commons.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Royal Visit to the Continent.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. LE FEVRE, Esq., Commander, from Havre, on the 21st, and Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. She brings 245 passengers, an unusually large cargo and the European mails.

The weather throughout the passage was quite favorable to laying the Atlantic cable.

At 10½ A. M., on the 22d, the *Vanderbilt* passed the *Ariel* off Point Start.

The news is of much interest.

A dispatch, dated Queenstown, July 18, states that the Atlantic telegraph squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, the tenders *Gorgon* and *Valorous*, and the United States frigate *Niagara*, left early that morning for the rendezvous in mid-ocean.

A later telegram, dated Liverpool, July 20, says the United States frigate *Niagara* was off Cape Clear on the 18th, at 4 A. M., and the *Agamemnon* was off Kinsale at 11 A. M. on same day, with the Atlantic cable.

The wreck of the *New-York*, which went on the rocks near the Mull of Kintyre, came off on the night of the 15th ult, and immediately foundered in deep water, thereby proving a total loss.

In the House of Lords, on July 19, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE alluded to the late atrocious massacre at Djidda. After dwelling on the slowness of Turkish officials in rendering justice he expressed the hope that the rumor of the occupation of Mecca, or the seizure of some precious objects of veneration treasured within its walls, had no foundation. He wished to know whether Her Majesty's Government had received any official advices of the massacre of Djidda; whether instructions had been issued for demanding full reparation from the Porte through the British and French Ministers at Constantinople; and whether, in case of willful delays, adequate measures were to be taken to enforce our just demands. The Earl of Malmesbury replied, that the necessary steps had been taken to demand immediate redress. There was no intention of occupying Mecca. He trusted to be able, in a few days, to state what steps had been taken by the Turkish Pacha sent to Djidda to do justice for the recent outrage. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Duke of NEWCASTLE pressed on the Earl of Derby the propriety of postponing the Committee on the India Bill until Tuesday evening, on the ground of the then attendance of the House; but Lord DERBY declined to accede to the suggestion, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH then opposed (in committee) clause 34, regulating appointments to the scientific branches of the Indian army. The proposal to give these appointments by competition was an act of homage to democracy; it was totally uncalled for. It would affect injuriously the future efficiency of the artillery and engineers of the Indian army. The Earl of DERBY maintained that the principle of competition was actually in force at Woolwich and Addiscomb. By omitting the last three lines, the clause would not introduce the system of strict competition. The clause provided that persons should be admitted into the artillery and engineers upon an examination, the regulations for which examination should, with all convenient speed, be prepared and prescribed by the Secretary of State under the authority of the Crown. The Duke of SOMERSET opposed the clause. After much discussion, in which a number of Peers took part, the Committee divided. Contents, 41; non-contents, 34; majority, 7. The clause was then agreed to. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed, in clause 52, the insertion of words placing it beyond doubt or question that the expenditure of India should be charged on the revenue of India alone. The consideration of the clause was postponed for the amendment to be printed. The Earl of DERBY proposed, in clause 53, the insertion of words with a view to the periodical production, before Parliament, of statistical information respecting the moral and material progress of India. The clause, as amended, was agreed to. After some discussion on clause 55, it was agreed to as amended. The remaining clauses of the bill were also agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Tuesday.

In the House of Commons, July 19, a great deal of discussion took place on the motion for deodorizing the River Thames. Lord PALMERSTON said he hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the bill, and not prolong the evils of disease and suffering caused by imperfect drainage. He thought it unfortunate, too, that so large an amount of fertilizing matter should be thrown away. After some remarks from several members, the bill was read a second time. On the order for going into Committee upon the Jews bill, Mr. KNIGHTLY, an opponent of the bill, said he thought that if the Lords intended to admit Jews to Parliament, it would have been wiser to agree to the bill sent up to them by the Commons than to pass this queer measure of an Irish compromise, accompanied by reasons why its provisions ought not to be acted upon by

crowned head. The whole cause of the sudden change in the programme is unknown, and the uncertainty has caused serious alarms regarding the health of the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Imperial Government, in concert with that of Her Britannic Majesty, will take measures to exact reparation for the enormities committed at Djidda.

The *Moniteur* also announces that the son of M. EVEILLARD, the French Consul at Djidda, who was murdered by the fanatical Arabs, has been nominated to a scholarship in the Imperial Lyceum of St. Louis; and his sister, the courageous young woman who struggled to defend her parents, and actually killed one of the assailants, has been provided by the Empress EUGENIE with a handsome dowry.

It is related in diplomatic circles, that FUAD PACHA has informed Count WALEWSKI and Lord COWLEY that the Porte is ready to pay to Mlle EVEILLARD, by way of indemnity, a sum of 150,000f., and a similar sum to the family of Mr. PAGE the English Vice-Consul.

It has been decided that during the absence of the Emperor the Cabinet Councils shall be held under the Presidency of Prince JEROME.

The plenipotentiaries have affixed all the essential bases of the electoral law for the Danubian Principalities. There are to be 20 deputies for Moldavia and 17 for Wallachia. The age for the electors is fixed at 25, and of those eligible for election at 30. The amount of taxes required for entitling to the right of voting is moderate.

Mlle. MORT, the daughter of the proprietress of the well-known champagne wines, is about to marry her cousin, M. AUBAN. She receives a fortune of 1,000,000f. in money, 800,000f for residence and furniture, and 200,000f. for a trousseau

The *Regina Cœli*, which is still in the basin of Saint Nazaire, near Nantes, is an object of great curiosity to the inhabitants. The kitchen in which the fatal affray commenced is spattered with blood, and the the door is torn down. The masts and rigging are also stained with blood. In the officers' cabin are blood and marks of a hatchet. The door of the cabin of the surgeon M. DES BRULAIS, is partly broken in, and frightfully hacked. All the other parts of the ship are just as they were after the massacre. The various handles of the cabin doors, which were in glass are wrenched off; the blacks, thinking them of value, made necklaces of them.

M. TURGOT, the French Ambassador, will return to his post at Madrid stronger than ever, notwithstanding the intrigues of persons in high places, as the "patron" (the Emperor) is very well satisfied with him and the turn affairs are taking in Spain.

Austria occupies herself entirely with the amelioration and extension of her military marine in the Adriatic. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is commissioned to take measures to augment the number of great vessels belonging to Austria.

Within the last few days 6,000 Christian Bosnian peasants sought refuge on the Austrian territory, in consequence of the excesses committed by the Turkish soldiers.

The Cologne *Gazette* announces the death of Prince ANATOLE DEMIDOFF at Baden.

Count DELLA MARMORA will, immediately on Count DE CAVOUR'S return to Turin, which is expected the end of the month, proceed to Sardinia for the purpose of inspecting the coast fortifications.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Rome, July 13:

"A feat *à la* BENVENUTO CELLINI, not to say *à la* JACK SHEPPARD, has just been performed by a French jeweler and watchmaker, likewise the proprietor of a large mosaic manufactory, long established in Rome, who was arrested by the French authorities on the evening of the festival of St. Paul, charged with having created a disturbance at the Porta del Popolo, insisting on driving in at that gate just before the girandola, and abusing and threatening the French soldiers stationed there. On account of the quarreling and conflicts which just then prevailed between French and Romans, the French General's orders were extremely stringent for the punishment of any such offenders, whether military or civilians, and the jeweler was consequently taken off to the Castle of St. Angelo, to be tried by court-matial, a trial which it was generally inferred could not end without a condemnation to prison for a longer or shorter period. Meanwhile the prisoner's wife made every exertion in his behalf, and was upon the point of succeeding, it is said, in softening the severity of the general-in-chief, when the prisoner himself, disgusted with the monotony of Hadrian's Mole, or apprehensive of the result of the court-martial, or fearful that political accusations of anterior date might be reproduced against him to aggravate the case, thought proper to abscond from the safe custody of the French, by raising a part of the floor of his room, dropping into a corridor below, and passing down the winding stairs and out at the castle gate without being challenged by any of the sentries, from which fact it inferred that he was provided with a military uniform to disarm any suspicion at his appearance. The French general is extremely angry at his escape. He has had all the sentries placed in arrest, and gendarmes have been busily occupied since yesterday morning, when the event took place, in searching for the fugitive, whose own premises have been minutely but fruitlessly ransacked."

The Council of the States, in Switzerland, have adopted the decision of the National Council, to the effect that the Federal Council ought not again to lend money from the federal chest to railway companies.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram from Constantinople:

"KEMAL EFFENDI has received the submission of the insurgents, and an order has been sent to him to withdraw the troops."

The electric wire for the telegraph from Constantinople to Bassora has arrived, in two English ships.

The Russians have received a very severe check in Daghestan and Loghistan.

French Relations—The Cherbourg Demonstration—Its Object—The Visit of the Queen—Affairs in Turkey—The Djidda Massacre—Decline of Palmerston's Influence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

Public attention is divided here between the singular form of embracery proposed by our Imperial neighbor, and the multiplying embarrassments that seem to be gathering in the East. The invitation to Cherbourg was not at first believed by the uninitiated, and when announced, together with its acceptance by the Queen, it was not thoroughly understood. Gradually the sinister import of the menacing festivities in which the English Court has been asked to participate, has come to be now accurately comprehended. French military and naval journals, confessedly published under official auspices, and subject to the strictest official censorship, ostentatiously boast that the *fêtes* of the 4th August are designed to celebrate the completion, after more than a century of vast outlay and labor, of that Oceanic outpost against this country, the want of which et VAUBAN'S engineering brain to work, and kept he engineering animosities alive and active by successive military geniuses under the old monarchy, the Republic and the Empire. Cherbourg, with its mountains of masonry, and impenetrable harbors of war, large enough to float in ambush the collected fleets of Christendom, is palpably meant as a standing menace to Great Britain. Other use or purpose it has none, unless through the imperial telescope indeed more distant injuries to Anglo-Saxon liberties and industry are deemed discernible. In America you may be disposed to laugh, as most of us are in the old country, at the certain futility of all such costly contrivances on the part of envious and ambitious despotism: nor am I at all inclined to side with those whose alarmist measure of the danger is stimulated, perhaps unconsciously, by professional feelings of national rivalry, or by their political leanings in favor of greater armaments by sea and land. But however sound may be the theory that the insular integrity of England ought not to be left a doubtful question, and however true it may be that the United States can afford to scoff at any insane designs of French aggrandizement in America or Eastern Asia, it is not quite so clear that both you and we may not be put to considerable additional expense and trouble by the maintenance within sight of our shores, and within a few days' sail of yours, of a huge factory of destruction, compared with which Sebastopol was but a model or a toy. Whether in the unfathomed recesses of the Bonapartist mind there be yet any immediate object of mischief to be accomplished by means of the arsenals and docks of Cherbourg, or whether LOUIS NAPOLEON'S present exultation in beholding their completion arise from the general conviction that he is now in a condition to inspire more awe of his tyrannic power than he has heretofore been able to do,—it does appear impossible for any lover of peace or progress to look upon the spectacle with any other sentiments than those of pain. Yet to witness the inauguration of this *tête du pont* of Imperial aggression, the Sovereign is publicly invited to be present, of the country in whose sight it is most justly matter of suspicion, if not offence. Depend upon it, Her Majesty will not add to Her personal popularity by consenting, in this way, to temporize with one towards whom nobody believes her to entertain any cordial sentiments of respect or liking. For him it may be a fine thing to exhibit the female monarch of the empire Cherbourg has been especially built to assail as his guest during the day of its unhallowed dedication to its eventual purpose. Wherever throughout the world men are losing faith in the fidelity of English statesmen to the cause of national right and domestic liberty, the parade of the 4th August at Cherbourg will be heard of with wonder and with chagrin. The emissaries of M. WALEWSKI will not fail to improve the occasion by suggestions derogatory to the dignity and honor of Great Britain. It will be said, and truly said, that time was when an English Queen would not have been suffered by her responsible advisers to occupy so false a position. By every fireside this feeling finds more or less response, and it is not the less bitter because the ineffable unsuitableness of the whole proceeding provokes ridicule and calls forth the sarcastic humor of caricature. The truth is, however, that Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. DISRAELI are so thoroughly devoted to the Bonapartist alliance, and the Court has such facile notions of what it is becoming unwarrantable to affect in dealing with foreign potentates, for the conveniences of the hour, that no hesitation was expressed when the impudent invitation was at first received; and now that it has been accepted, and general ill-humor is with difficulty suppressed on account of it, a clumsy attempt is made by the Admiralty to provide an attendant squadron of line-of-battle ships, frigates, and minor vessels of war, as if to let the doubting world hear us say: "Who's afraid?" Outnumbered and overmatched in weight of metal as this ineffective flotilla will be, its appearance outside the armed gates of the monster fortress will only add to the exultation of the war-party on the other side of the Channel If any thought of personal treachery was entertained such as that perpetrated by NAPOLEON I. to CHARLES IV. of Spain, at Bayonne, the visit ought not to be made, and as a guard of honor, half a-dozen first-class men-of-war would have been enough.

Politicians are engrossed, it must be owned, rather by the unwelcome aspect of things in the Levant, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, than by the blunders of Ministers at home.

The events that have occurred during the last few months in various portions of the Ottoman Empire are fitted to awaken the gravest solicitude. Though seemingly in each case no more than the result of local feuds and animosities between the communities of antagonistic races, a common spirit is observable in all. Every outbreak, whether in Candia or the Herzegovina, and every maniac act of outrage to the Consuls of foreign Powers, whether at civilized Belgrade or at semi-barbarous Djidda, is marked by the same ruthless and inextinguishable hatred of the Christian name and flag that whetted the sword of MAHOMET and OTHMAN centuries ago. From the first outburst of mutiny in India, symptoms of ill suppressed excitement and perturbation were noticed throughout the widely-scattered regions subject to Islam. During the earlier period of the great struggle in Southern Asia, the attitude of the Mahometan population of Arabia, Persia, Syria and European Turkey was one of expectation. They confidently believed that the Western Infidels were about to be driven out of India; and they were quite prepared to celebrate the event by summary measures for their final extirpation from the other realms of the Faithful. The prolongation of the sanguinary conflict on the banks of the Jumna and the Ganges, and the recovery by the English of Delhi and Lucknow have served only to exasperate and inflame the deadly animosity referred to. At Constantinople and elsewhere, parties have not been wanting ever since the Russian War, who have viewed with unconcealed distrust and bitterness the terms of toleration and improvements imposed by France and England on the Porte at the close of the Crimean campaign. According to these consistent bigots, there is, and can be, no hope for Turkey but in the resuscitation of Islam, in all its pristine ferocity and force. Civilization and Christianity are to them but specious snares to lure the unwary children of the Prophet to their ruin. At any cost these must be resisted. The mysterious death of RADCHID PACHA, the most enlightened of the Sultan's ministers, and the final recall of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the most energetic adviser of progress and improvement, to whom ABDUL MEDJID has ever been induced to listen, filled the fanatical with intoxicating hopes. Sir HENRY BULWER has, indeed, endeavored to signalize the commencement of his mission, as British Envoy to the Porte, by persuading it to issue an amnesty to both parties in Candia, and suffering both to retain possession of their arms. But already we have intelligence of fresh outrages committed there upon the dwellings and churches of the Christian population; and of scenes of bloodshed and cruelty too near akin to those enacted at Cawnpore. To crown all, a general sweep of the whole Christian inhabitants, including the English and French Consuls, is made in open day, without notice or provocation, at Djidda, in presence of an armed steamer carrying the British flag; and the only satisfaction which its commander has deemed it prudent to exact is the landing of a portion of his crew in order to read the burial service over the remains of our murdered representative! What effects the unfortunate narrative of such circumstances may produce when told in remote and ignorant regions, inhabited by a people preoccupied with dreams of religious insurrection and massacre, it is difficult to say. A cry for vengeance is an unworthy and unholy cry; but every one in the least acquainted with the state of things in the Levant and Asia Minor feels that unless prompt and exemplary punishment is made to overtake the perpetrators of these enormities, the lives of Christians there, whatever be their nationality, are not safe from day to day.

Our Government, it is said, have sent urgent representations to the Porte, for its own sake to take the initiative, and thus to anticipate the evils and complications that are certain to arise should redress have to be exacted by a demonstration of naval force in the Red Sea. But France observes a different course, and is actuated, I fear, by a far more subtle policy. Her appeal is far less vehement and expectant. The taciturn politician of St. Cloud expects nothing, and, I am persuaded, wishes for nothing, in the shape of adequate redress. He wants a grievance and a pretext for interposing with a high hand in the affairs of the East. He does not mean, indeed, that the blood of the Consul of France should go unavenged—far from it. But he knows well that the decrepit Government of the Sultan is probably unable to execute justice on its brutal and ferocious subjects, and LOUIS NAPOLEON desires to make its inability clear in the face of Christendom, in order that he may thereby have an irresistible excuse for interfering with the internal concerns of the moribund empire. Moribund, at last, the Turkish Empire seems indeed to be. Nobody but Lord PALMERSTON and the daily smaller section of politicians who still adhere to him, any longer dares to argue for the possibility of its maintainance as a great European power. Had any vitality or germinating element of strength been in it, a golden opportunity was presented for its development at the close of the late war, when, after rescuing Turkey from the hands of Russia, the Western Powers withdrew their fleets and armies, and left her free to enter upon a new and safe path of regeneration. But it was not so to be. Neither the Sultan nor any power in the State was adequate to the occasion. Tanzimats and Hatti scheriffs, at the bidding of Lord STRATFORD, or of M. THOUVENEL, could avail nothing. They remain a dead letter. The Turks are a doomed race, and after the costly expression of their incorrigibility and ingratitude we have had, this country will not be easily induced to squander any more of its blood or treasure for them.

I have said that the section who still adhere to the personal fortunes and personal politics of Lord PALMERSTON are daily diminishing in numbers. Nothing can be more evident to a close and calm observer of what is taking place in Parliament, in society and in the Press. Six months ago, everything was at his feet. He had packed a majority in the House of Commons; he was justly regarded by the House of Lords as the most audaciously exclusive and aristocratic minister of his time; the blandishments of Cambridge House were systematic, specious and successful; and in the Press it cannot be denied that the late administration had more than an ordinary amount of support All is now changed. The portals of Cambridge House are indeed thrown open as anxiously and ambitiously as ever, and to-morrow night, as on every Saturday night of every season these ten years past, long strings of coroneted carriages may be seen in the vicinity of the noble Viscount's residence. Thither all the triflers, intriguers, idlers waverers and political desperadoes of good society, as it is called, are accustomed to be gathered together; and thither they will congregate so long as they may. Still, in the Press there are a few faithful followers found, who having sworn hard for their exigeant chief so long, have made up their minds to swear on, even unto the end. But, neither in fashionable society nor in the Press is any longer heard the confident note of recognition when the late Premier's name is mentioned, and in Parliament he is as a leader already at a discount. Nothing but the consciousness of this could account for the significant silence in which he acquiesced in the surrender, by his official rivals and supplanters, of that pretended right of search as regards American vessels, which he, more than any other British minister, labored for years to enforce, and of which the renunciation is so signal a reversal of his entire system of foreign policy.

Sir Joseph Paxton—Owen Jones—Mr. Peabody's Dinner at the Crystal Palace—Mr. Dallas—Lackey Uniforms—Bailey's New Poems.

LONDON, Friday, July 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The great Exhibition of 1851 made the civilized world familiar with the name of Sir JOSEPH PAXTON. At the anniversary dinner of the Society of Arts, which took place here in St. James' Hall, about two weeks since, I was introduced to this famous gardener to the late Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and cannot resist the temptation of giving you an incident which there took place. Sir JOSEPH is a solid, middle-sized, round-headed, red-faced, light-haired Englishman. His tendency to murder her most gracious Majesty's English had been told me, but bad English is much more common here among the lower and middle classes, than it is in America; and knowing that the author of the great Crystal Palace was not among the favored in education, I was prepared to excuse his weakness. I was not, however, prepared to meet with his positive rudeness.

I had scarcely been presented to him when he assured me of his aversion to Americans on the account of his losing a drawing which he made at the request of somebody for the New-York Crystal Palace.

My friend, a true English gentleman, was equally surprised, and, I presume, not a little mortified at the manner in which this fact was blurted out. However I met the case as well as I could, by assuring him that the managers of the New-York Exhibition did not represent the whole of my country, —that many of the results of that exhibition were not flattering to Americans abroad—and that it was possible, in this instance, there was some mistake on his part. I even asked him if he was requested by any persons responsible in the affair to send his drawings across the water for a public competition. He was sure the drawings were ordered by persons connected with the project, and that he had been treated very badly. He even added that he had advertised his drawings in the American papers, under the head of "lost, strayed or stolen." At my solicitation he gave Mr. STAMFORD and Col. THOMPSON as the names of the persons by whom the drawings, as his says, were ordered. I therefore beg Mr. STAMFORD and Col. THOMPSON to settle accounts with Sir JOSEPH as soon as possible, that he may in the future be able to meet Americans with more courtesy, or, at least, without cause of complaint.

However, had my interview with Mr. PAXTON been of the most agreeable kind, it would not influence me in what I now state to Americans.

The world is indebted to Sir JOSEPH PAXTON for the idea of a great palace of iron and glass, but to OWEN JONES belongs the credit of developing that idea into the harmony and beauty which it exhibited in Hyde Park, and the far greater fitness and attraction it now possesses at Sydenham.

The author of the Alhambra, the grammar of ornament, the art-features of the Industrial Palace and the beautiful hall in which we were assembled when I met Sir JOSEPH, stood near me. I could not help contrasting the two. The modesty of the one allows the world to seek him through the monuments of many years of unrequiting labor, of great importance at the present time to the art-manufactures of England, while the excessive self-importance of the other is thrust upon you. A good illustration of the latter predilection took place not many days since in the House of Commons, where Sir JOSEPH PAXTON is a member. Many plans for draining London, from the most distinguished Engineers, were before the Government. The best skill and science in the case was being measured, when Sir JOSEPH stepped forward and stated to the House that he had given half a day to the examination of the plans, and had fully concluded as to what must be done.

Speaking of the Crystal Palace reminds me of an event of a very pleasant nature which took place there on last Friday evening.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, as all Americans know, inaugurated in London, in 1851, the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence by a sumptuous dinner, on which occasion many distinguished Americans and Englishmen were brought together. This custom was continued each year, until Mr. PEABODY made his visit to America, and tended very much to increase the friendly relations and courtesies between the two nations. In fact, the great banker was employing the most successful mode of international diplomacy. This year he contemplated the renewal of his "Fourth of July dinners," but the American Association, recently formed here for charitable and other purposes, determined upon the same kind of celebration, and he very properly declined giving his dinner at the same time. Indeed, it is very probable he would have been at the head of the Association, where he was placed by the choice of the members, had it not been for some misunderstanding as to the motive and object of the Association, which misunderstanding was not removed until too late. This fact is much regretted, as his influence would have brought, at the present time, Englishmen high in place and power to the festival which commemorates the beginning of our national existence. And the occasion for drawing more closely the bonds of amity which bind the two countries together, occurring as it did so soon after the graceful concession of the right of search, should not have been lost.

As it was, Mr. PEABODY'S invitations to the opera and dinner on Friday were extended to Americans only, with the exception of Mr. SAMPSON, the money-editor of the *Times*, and the two ladies accompanying him, one of whom was the daughter of Mrs. SIDDONS. The reputation for beauty, which is so commonly conceded to American ladies abroad, was more than maintained on the occasion by a most refined, charming type of the fair sex from Baltimore. Mr. JOHN P. KENEDY, in a brief speech in reply to a toast from Mr. PEABODY, said, among other things, that the "Kane expedition would not have taken place had it not been for Mr. PEABODY;" a fact that was new to myself, and I presume it will be new to many of your readers. Its announcement, from such a source, was highly appreciated by those present, and will serve to enhance the high estimation in which the munificent banker is already held by his countrymen.

In my intercourse with the English people I have often heard Mr. EVERETT'S name mentioned in a manner to make one feel proud of the American scholar. Mr. LAWRENCE also left many friends here. Mr. BUCHANAN left but few, and I fear Mr. DALLAS will leave no more. And yet, an American Minister is not disliked because he represents American interests or American policy.

I even believe that could Secretary MARCY have visited England after his defiance of PALMERSTON, he would have been received with distinguished honor.

The true Englishman despises American toadyism above all things. He feels that a country owing everything to the rejection of Courts and feudal fooleries should not keep Ministers abroad to vie with each other in lackey uniforms.

If "Festus BAILEY'S" new volume of poems are all equal in merit to the "Nemesis of the Nations," which I heard repeated by the author the other night, I predict for him many new admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. PERICLES.

THE MASSACRE AT DJIDDA.

Interesting Statement in the House of Lords

On the 19th inst, in the House of Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE rose and said: Before your Lordships proceed to the regular business of the day I wish to put a question or two to the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department, whom I have the advantage of seeing in his place. The few sentences by which I propose to explain the object of my inquiries will occupy a very short time, and I feel confident that my noble friend will reply not only with his usual conciseness, but with his characteristic courtesy. The matter to which I think it right to call attention is the late atrocious and, too all appearance, unprovoked massacre of Christians at Djidda. [Hear, hear.] Judging from what has appeared on this subject in the public journals, the circumstances which accompanied the commission of the crime are better known than those from which it sprang, or those in which it terminated. There is no small reason to apprehend that the assault was premeditated, and no satisfactory reason for believing that the Turkish authorities were either active in protecting the victims or in punishing their assailants. At all events, whether we look to the relentless fury of the fanatics, or the number and character of those who fell under their blows, the massacre perpetrated in Arabia is no less important than afflicting. [Hear, hear.] I cannot for a moment suppose that any remissness exhibited by the local Pasha, or his lieutenant, is attributable to the Turkish Government. No doubt, the Sultan and his Ministers were deeply and sincerely distressed when the horrible intelligence reached Constantinople, nor do I entertain the least apprehension of their hesitating to promise an immediate and complete satisfaction. But there is no denying that justice in Turkey is apt to move at a slow pace, and that, whether the object be punishment or compensation, the promise given to a foreign representative is but too often unnecessarily delayed and inadequately fulfilled. [Hear, hear.] It may be presumed in the present instance that her Majesty's Government have taken the necessary steps for obtaining reparation, and that they will be prepared to enforce, in concert, if necessary, with the French Government, that exemplary amount of retribution which may produce a wholesome and lasting effect through out the Ottoman Empire. [Hear, hear.] Considering the great interests which call for a continual progress in friendly communications and mutual good will between the nations of Christendom and the inhabitants of Turkey, we are bound to follow up the aid given in time of war to the Sultan by that encouragement to the repression of fanaticism in his dominions which our assistance on a full measure of atonement on the present occasion, whether to the public or to individual sufferers, is calculated to afford. [Hear, hear.] I trust, at the same time, that an idea, which has been whispered about, of taking security against future assaults on our Christian fellow-subjects in Turkey by the occupation of Mecca, or the seizure of some precious object of veneration treasured within its walls, has no foundation in reality. It is possible that such an enterprise might succeed in a military point of view; but no degree of success in that respect could make up for the bitterness of hatred which it would engender against us throughout the Mussulman world, and which in its natural consequences could hardly fail of proving fatal to all our hopes respecting the progress of improvement in Turkey, —to those prospects of cordial reconciliation between the professors of conflicting creeds which the Sultan's wise benevolence, and the triumph of his allies in the late war have so eminently promoted. [Hear, hear.] I have to conclude these necessary words of explanation by thanking your lordships for the indulgence with which you have received them, and addressing in a distinct form, the questions I have in mind to my noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I wish to know, in the first place, whether her Majesty's Government have yet received any official advices of the massacre perpetrated at Djidda, as stated in the public prints: secondly, whether instructions have been issued for demanding full reparation from the Porte by means of the British and French representatives at Constantinople; and, thirdly, whether adequate measures are to be employed for enforcing our just demands in the event of obstructions or delays amounting to a denial of justice? [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY.—My lords, the House will, I am sure, admit that from not one of its members could a question on this subject come with more propriety than from the noble Viscount who had just sat down, and who has spent so much of our service, (cheers,) I may say, principally in endeavoring to counteract that policy of which we now see the bitter fruit. On Sunday se'nnight I received at an early hour a telegram, which your lordships have all read, with respect to the massacre at Djidda. I immediately sent a telegram to Sir HENRY BULWER, containing instructions to the effect that if the scenes of which I had just seen an account had really taken place, he was to allow no trifling whatever on the part of the Government of the Sultan, but was to insist on immediate redress, and such retribution as was necessary for the outrages which had been committed. In the course of the week Mr GREEN, her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, wrote a full account of what had taken place at Djidda, which he had received from Captain PULLEN of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, which happened to be at Djidda at the time of the massacre. It appears that there had been a dispute between the Turkish authorities and the captain of the *Cyclops*, with respect to the real owners of a ship, which was an Indian ship and belonged to Indian subjects. These Indian subjects, it appears, had changed their nationality and assumed Ottoman protection. This was entirely contrary to law. The matter was disputed, and came before a tribunal, at which it was decided that the ship was English, and not Turkish. But in the course of a few days the British flag was lowered, and the Ottoman hoisted. Nothing passed, I believe, for two days after that circumstance, when, without the least suspicion on the part of Captain PULLEN that any serious disturbance would take place, he received an account of the massacre then going on. It appears that the Governor of Djidda had only eight soldiers with him, and that with four or five of them he saved the lives of the daughter of the French Consul and some other Christian people, and sheltered them in his house. After hearing this, Captain PULLEN sent some armed men on shore to rescue these persecuted people. He succeeded in saving the lives of about 25 persons, whom he subsequently brought to Suez. I believe that Captain PULLEN thought he had not sufficient strength to take any other steps at the moment, and that he acted with discretion. Before he left the shore, he gave a Christian burial to the corpse of the Consul, and insisted on the Governor sending to the Pasha as soon as possible for Turkish troops. I understand that the Pasha has proceeded with some troops to Djidda. These are, as far as we have been informed, the actual facts. My noble friend has asked me what Her Majesty's Government have themselves done with respect to these horrible circumstances, and to how they have been met by the Porte. I am glad to say that it scarcely required any urgency on the part of the noble viscount to induce Her Majesty's Government to take up at once the cause of the sufferers; and, without troubling your lordships with an account of the various parleys on this subject, which occupied about three or four days, it may be sufficient to inform your lordships that the Pasha has been actually sent to Djidda with a large force of troops from Egypt to put down any fanatic insurrection. In accordance with a strong remonstrance by Her Majesty's Government he has been armed with power of life and death to execute capital punishment upon any offenders whom he thinks guilty, without any reference to Constantinople, as he otherwise would be obliged to do by the law of the country. My impression, my Lords, therefore, is that it will not be necessary on our part to use any force or to assist in any way the Turkish Government in obtaining justice and retribution after this horrible massacre. The Turkish Government is entirely ready to do its duty in the matter. It has proceeded, I must say, most energetically up to this moment, and Sir H. BULWER is convinced that the Pasha will do all that is necessary. The rumor which my noble friend has heard with respect to the sending of any of our troops to Mecca or elsewhere is entirely without foundation, and I trust that your lordships are convinced, without my assurance, that our great object is to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire in Europe, (hear, hear,) and at the same time to encourage the Sultan to proceed in those reforms which I may say almost originated from my noble friend who has just spoken. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to believe that any extraordinary degree of fanaticism has been shown in any other portion of the Turkish Empire at this moment, but that this rising originated principally in consequence of the dispute about the ship of which I have spoken. I trust that I shall be able in a few days to state to your lordships what steps the Pasha has taken to do justice for the outrage at Djidda.

Views of the Press.

From the London Times, July 20th.

We feel sure that there is no party, however small, in this country which will not support the Government in obtaining proper satisfaction for the massacre at Djidda. The subject was referred to last night in the House of Lords, when Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, after expressing his own opinions on what had occurred, asked the Foreign Secretary what course he intended to pursue. Lord MALMESBURY'S reply was the only one which could be given. He had on the first news of the event telegraphed to Sir HENRY BULWER, urging him to demand of the Porte the immediate and exemplary punishment of the offenders. The Porte had not only promised to act vigorously in the matter, but had actually dispatched a Pasha, with 2,000 men and powers of life and death, to do justice on the offenders. This being the state of things, it is needless to say that the Foreign Secretary expressed his determination to abstain from armed interference for the present. A great crime has been committed on Turkish territory, and the Porte has promised the fullest satisfaction. Our hands are therefore diplomatically tied for the present. It is impossible, after having once appealed to the Sultan's Government to take the law into our own hands, unless we have proof that the Porte is acting with negligence or bad faith. If the Ottoman State is really independent, it must be treated with respect; if we recognize the Red Sea coast as within its dominions, we must not act as against the natives of an island in the Pacific. The Porte seems to be moving as fast as it can, and, having once called on Turkish authority to avenge us, we must wait until it be seen whether the new Pasha has the will and power to punish, or whether his appointment is a mere fraudulent evasion of a just demand. This is, in effect, the reasoning of Lord MALMESBURY, and it is sufficiently sound. But the points indicated by Lord STRATFORD are worthy of notice, and in his general view of the matter we are inclined to concur.

It seems undoubted that the outrage was the work of a population sunk in ingorance and barbarous self-conceit, cherishing the bitterest hatred of the few Christians with whom they are brought in contact, and full of the belief that the English and other European nations are in some way the vassals of their own chief, the Sultan. Strange as it may appear, there exist regions of the globe, at no great distance from Europe, and from the scenes of late events, situated, too, on the shores of a sea continually traversed by British vessels and visited by travelers who may dilate on the greatness of Western civilization, where so monstrous a perversion of history and politics can still prevail. Yet not only do multitudes on the Arabian coast fancy their own race superior to the Infidels but they actually believe that we are so weak, so little regarded by the Sultan, that the most flagrant outrages against us may be enacted with impunity. We do not, indeed, mean to say that these reflections pass consciously and logically through the minds of the fanatical, half-baked ruffians, who loll about in an Eastern town always ready for mischief; but roughly, and after their manner, they come to the conclusion that we may be injured, and that, though the Pasha allows a few of us to settle in the place for the sake of the money we bring, there is no chance of true believers being meddled with for having slaughtered a few such dogs. It is with this dangerous and insolent spirit, which may at any time produce new outbreaks, that we are chiefly concerned. The port of Djidda is frequented by pilgrims from all parts of the Mussulman world; these pilgrims are naturally among the most zealous and intolerant of the sons of Islam; they bring the news of each Mussulman region and the contests with Christians which come within their respective experiences. The dweller in Delhi or Hyderabad tells of the great struggle against the English, and prophesies their approaching downfall; the Affghan and Persian relate the events of our wars with them after their own manner; the pilgrim from European Turkey tells of the insolence of Slavic and Greek Rayans, and how the Western nations were forced to support the Sultan against his enemies. Even if, as individuals, they know the truth, yet as pious men in a holy place, and, moreover, as travelers with an eager audience and none to contradict them, they are tempted to color every event so as to excite the pride, the indignation, the zeal, or the jealousy of the population they come among. What wonder, then, if at any time the rage of the Djidda mob should again blake itself in the blood of the Christian community?

There is something, then, in the notion that such a display of European power should be made in the present case as should deter the fanatics of the Mecca district from any further outrages. Whatever the Turkish force may do, however complete may be the retribution exacted, still it will not inspire any wholesome terror of ourselves. The Sultan will merely have punished the murderers out of his own pleasure, and from a too great goodness of heart towards such an unworthy race as the Christians. If any permanent security is to be obtained for the traders in those parts, and for that system of communication which we are now creating, it would seem advisable that these Arabian assassins should feel that we have not ships and garrisons in vain, and that any misdeeds of their own may be punished within a few days by the summary action of a neighboring squadron. So, in the present case, if even it be determined to await the proceedings of the Pasha and his army, there can be no harm in bringing to this spot such a force as will show the Djidda mob that we have the means of punishing them, and are resolved that they shall be punished. The interests depending on the security of this highway to India are so great that the Government will be well advised if it treats the massacre at Djidda as a question of first-rate importance, and one not to be evaded by chicanery or delay.

New-Caledonia.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 19th ult. the House of Commons went into Committee on the New-Caledonia bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, not to trouble the House with any formal motion, but to state some objections to the structure of the bill, and upon a matter of principle to which he attached great importance. This measure constituted a Royal Government in New-Caledonia without free institutions, and then provided that at a future period her Majesty might, if she thought fit, establish such institutions in the colony. There were two opposite ideas as to the proper mode of founding colonies from this country, one of which was true and the other false. The true mode was that upon which our earliest colonies were established, and which was only abandoned when colonies were founded for the purpose of receiving, not free colonists, but convicts. It was natural enough that in such colonies there should be an absolute Government; but, unfortunately, having taken to this defective principle in deference to necessity, we extended it to cases in which it had no application, and, instead of limiting it to penal colonies, made it a model and founded all our colonies upon that rule. Hence grew up a miserable spawn of most mischievous opinions with regard to our colonial policy generally. [Hear, hear.] The opinion prevailed that as it was natural, or at least useful, for a child to be carried in the arms of a nurse for twelve months, so it was natural for a colony to be dandled for a term of years in the arms of the Imperial Government, in order that it might, by a process which was called education, be fitted for freedom; the fact being, on the contrary, that the longer you applied a government of that sort to a society of free men the more you unfitted them for freedom. He had hoped that the controversies of the last twenty-five years, and the bill passed by the present First Lord of the Admiralty in 1852 for the Government of New-Zealand, had exploded these fallacies; and he was sanguine enough to believe that the next time we dealt with a colony of free settlers by Act of Parliament we should, like our ancestors in the 17th and even in the 18th century, recognize it as a free and self-governing society. He regretted that in this instance that mode of procedure had been departed from, and that this Bill began by establishing a society which was not free, and then provided that at a future period free institutions might, if it was thought fit, be introduced into it. He wished the Government could be prevailed upon to embody in this Bill the principle that we were about to establish a free society. It might be said that in this colony of New-Caledonia we should have a mixed and promiscuous population, of irregular habits, uncertain objects, and various origin, and that on that account it would not be right that the colony should be founded with free institutions at the outset. He was skeptical with regard to the gist of that argument, because he was afraid that if it was difficult to maintain the public peace in this new colony, if there was likely to be a considerable charge attending its foundation, the evils would be greatly aggravated by placing the responsibility in the hands of the Executive Government, especially when we considered the enormous distance at which they were to wield their powers. At the same time he was prepared to repose confidence in the executive Government upon that subject, and to throw upon them the responsibility of suspending, if they thought fit, the establishment of free institutions. But he wanted that that should be done in deference to a distinct necessity, of which the Executive Government were to be constituted the judges, and with respect to which Parliament should hold them responsible, and require them hereafter to show for every year and every month during which free institutions were not established that there was an absolute necessity for postponing them such by connected with the exceptional circumstances of the colony itself. If, therefore, the Government had chosen to frame their bill in such a way that it should begin with the establishment of free institutions in principle, and should then grant to the Crown a special discretion, strictly limited to peculiar circumstances and a sufficient cause, of suspending their action, he, for one, would not have objected; but that was not a course which had been adopted. Anybody who reads this bill, knowing nothing of our colonial history, would suppose that it really expressed our normal ideas with respect to the foundation of a colony, and that our notion was that a colony should be founded as a community unfit for freedom. Moreover, the power given to Her Majesty to establish free institutions was expressed in a manner so vague that it did not imply any special duty in the Crown or the Minister to give an early development to freedom. He could not help expressing regret at the form in which this bill had been conceived and framed. Although for a length of time we has been steadily advancing with regard to our colonial policy, and although the public mind at home had arrived at something like a general settlement as to the true principles by which it ought to be regulated, now, when an Act of Parliament was to be passed recording our present ideas, it was one which, instead of carrying them forward, actually appeared to carry them backward. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. LABOUCHERE agreed in the general principle stated by the right honorable gentleman. He believed that the old English practice of allowing a colony to start with free institutions was the best that could be followed, and in the instance of Vancouver's Island, although at first the white population did not number more than 200 souls, he had himself adopted that course. It did not require the interposition of Parliament to give an English constitution for an English settlement abroad. By the common law of the land, Englishmen carried with them the right to be governed according to the English system—by the Crown, as represented by a governor and by two chambers, one elected and the other nominated. That, in his opinion, was the best constitution with which a colony could begin, but in the case of New-Caledonia there were peculiar and exceptional circumstances that would have rendered it the height of imprudence to establish free institutions at the outset. The population of the colony would consist for some time almost exclusively of gold diggers, the outpourings of California, and it was of the greatest importance that they should be held in check by the strong hand of the Imperial Government, and that by the same means peace should be preserved between them and the Indians. He objected, however, to the provision in the third clause, giving the Queen in Council power to establish a permanent constitution in New-Caledonia. He contended that the sanction of Parliament should be necessary to the establishment of a permanent constitution in any colony.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought that a mistaken notion was entertained respecting the peculiar power of the Crown. The Crown had authority by charter to give what power it pleased with respect to Government, so that, in fact, the Crown, without the aid of any act of Parliament, could give any institutions it pleased to the colony. The present bill would expire in four years, and therefore the Colonial Secretary would be bound to provide for the expiration of the bill. It was probable that by that time New-Caledonia would contain a large population. In 1849 he proposed to frame a bill with the view of laying down general principles as a guidance in respect to colonial government. That proposition was rejected by the House, but he thought that they would have done well to lay down some general principle beforehand. In the present bill there was nothing that might not be done without it, and he, therefore, thought that the House was spending time to no purpose

when CHARLES II gave it to the Hudson's Bay Company. For some time prior to the date of the charter it was, he believed, the property of another Christian King, and as such, by the terms of the charter itself, it could not become the subject of a grant. Further, he thought he could show that supposing all these difficulties overcome and the charter to have been originally valid, the treaty of Ryswick at once and forever upset it. In 1598, many years before the date of the charter, HENRY IV. of France made the Sieur DE LA ROCHE Lieutenant-Governor of lands the boundaries of which were described by the French geographer, L'ESCARBOT, in his edition of 1611. Subsequently, in 1627, the Cardinal RICHELIEU had granted to the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France* several seigniorial and territorial rights in the country in question, and it would, therefore, appear that under the the terms of the r charter the Hudson's Bay Company were for the second time debarred from setting up any just claims to the territory which had thus been disposed of. In 1629, a few years after CHARLES I. had come to the throne, Quebec as well as the towns of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia had been taken by the English, who had held possession of them during the war, but when peace had been concluded Canada had been relinquished to France, all the conquered territory was given back to her, and the British forces were withdrawn from the positions which they had taken and occupied. There was, therefore, an international treaty by which the charter of the company was barred. That charter had been granted in 1670, but it was not for some years afterwards that any attempt had been made upon the part of the inhabitants of this country to establish themselves in that portion of North America to which the charter related. The cause which had led to the granting of the privileges which the Hudson Bay Company enjoyed were to be found in the fact that two French Canadians, named GROSEILLIER and RADISSON, who had in 1666 applied to the French Government for powers something similar to those which had been conferred upon the *Compagnie de la Nouvelle France*, had had their application refused and had in consequence come over to this country and given a most glowing account of those districts which were now under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. The result had been that CHARLES II. had been induced to grant a charter to that company, who had some time after proceeded to establish forts in different parts of the territory which had thus been ceded to them. No sooner, however, had these forts been established than orders had been given upon the part of France to oust the British from their strongholds, and those instructions had been so well obeyed that between the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, and the treaty of Utrecht, the only fort which remained in possession of the company was one which, in accordance with the international treaty of Ryswick, ought, as well as all the others, to be delivered up to France, but which, owing to some oversight, had not been so ceded. In 1713 came the treaty of Utrecht, and then England had for the first time acquired anything like exclusive possession of the Hudson's Bay Territory, but the treaty had conferred upon the Company no rights which they had not previously possessed. As soon, however, as the territory had come into the exclusive posession of this country, the Company had begun to oppose in the interior the French Company of Montreal, and those districts which beyond all dispute belonged to France. In 1812, the stock of the Hudson's Bay Company had become very much depreciated, owing to mismanagement, but about that period a man of iron nerve and resolution had begun to acquire a predominant influence in its councils. That man was Lord SELKIRK, who had founded the Red River settlement, a circumstance which was often cited in proof of the desire which animated the Company to promote colonization, but which he (Lord BURY) must rather ascribe to the prompting of a military and strategic spirit. It was a wanton aggression on the part of Lord SELKIRK to take Fort William, which belonged to Canada. Steps were taken to remove him, but he imprisoned the constables, and when the Sheriff was sent to levy a fine of £500, which had been imposed upon him, he imprisoned that officer also. [A laugh.] In 1821, however, the right honorable member for Coventry (Mr. ELLICE) pointed out that both parties were fighting an up hill game, that litigation would exhaust their funds, and especially warned the Hudson's Bay Company that they would not hold water if contested; but, said that Company, let us trade under your charter and we will hold your monopoly against all the world. [Hear, hear.] The rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company were of a two-fold nature. One was the monopoly of trade over Rupert's Land, granted by charter, and the other was a license of occupation for twenty-one years, which would expire next year. With respect to the license now on the eve of expiration, he had nothing to say, that being strictly within the power of Parliament to grant or withhold as it might think proper; but as to the monopoly of trade over Rupert's Land, even if the charter were valid there were legal oojections to it. He found that BLACKSTONE in his Commentaries laid it down that in a newly-discovered country, having no laws of its own, the laws of England came into force as soon as we took possession of the land. The charter of 1670 declared the Hudson's Bay territory to be one of His Majesty's plantations or colonies of America, and therefore it was liable to the same laws which governed the other dominions of the King of England. One of those laws declared that all monopolies were illegal and bad, and Lord COKE, a contemporary authority, had said that monopolies of traffic were opposed to the liberties of the people. It followed then, that King CHARLES by the charter granted what he had no power to grant. [Hear, hear.] There was an act of the reign of JAMES I. which made all monopolies void, and two knights who were found guilty of being concerned in a monopoly of gold lace, were exposed in the pillory, and made to ride through the streets with their faces to the horses' tails. [Laughter.] He did not advocate such strong measures towards the Hudson's Bay Company, but he thought it time their exclusive privileges should cease. [Hear, hear.] The license of exclusive trade was, in fact, a complete and exclusive power over the lives, the liberties, and the labor of the Indians. [Hear, hear.] If by the charter the Indians were compelled to sell to the Hudson's Bay Company alone, at any prices which the Company might choose to give those Indians were completely at the mercy of the Hudson's Bay Company, through whom alone they could obtain the ammunition that this was necessary to enable them to procure a subsistence. If the prices given by the Hudson's Bay Company were not as high as could be obtained in an open market, then the charter simply granted them a monopoly of power over the lives, the liberties, and the property of a large body of Her Majesty's subjects. [Hear, hear.] Much had been said about the colonizing tendencies of the Hudson's Bay Company, but he would invite the House to consider what was the fact. There was an astronomical boundary, south of which was to be found a teeming population, while north of that line the country was, in respect of population, a perfect desert. [Hear, hear.] Every year the population of the United States advanced northwards, and very soon would overstep the boundary which marked the commencement of British territory. When that happened, the hard-headed American farmer would not stop to inquire whether he was on British or American soil, but he would miss the protection of American laws, and would demand to be placed under their safeguard. He believed that there was far more danger of difficulty arising from that source than from any Central American question. [Hear, hear.] In conclusion, he would quote the words of a Canadian legislator, one who occupied a prominent position in that country, who declared "This was the very madness of monopoly. Surely the Hudson's Bay Company could not expect by their effete and stale charter to shut up forever the route to the great West?" [Hear, hear.] He (Lord BURY) agreed with that sentiment. It was utterly impossible that this monopoly should be permitted to endure after public attention had been called to the subject, and he trusted the discussion which would take place that evening would open the eyes of the nation to the importance of the matter, and that the ministers would not be backward in acting upon the suggestions that would be made. [Cheers.]

Lady Lytton Bulwer.

From the London Times, July 20.

We publish below a letter from Mr. ROBERT LYTTON, the son of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON and Lady LYTTON, which fully corroborates the statement we made a few days since. We rejoice that a compromise has taken place and a great public scandal been avoided. Lady LYTTON is said to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements that have been made:

To the Editor of the Observer.

SIR: As the son of Lady BULWER LYTTON, with the best right to speak on her behalf, and so obviously with the best means of information as to warrant the hope that my simple assertion will be at once believed in the matter to which I am compelled to refer, I beg to say that the statements which have appeared in some of the public journals are exaggerated and distorted, and that they are calculated to convey to the public mind impressions the most erroneous and unjust. As was natural, I put myself in constant communication with my mother, and with the gentleman with whose family, in his private house, she was placed (for I beg distinctly to state she was never for a moment taken to a lunatic asylum,) and I carried out the injunctions of my father, who confided to me implicitly every arrangement which my affection could suggest, and enjoined me to avail myself of the advice of Lord SHAFTESBURY in whatever was judged best and kindest to Lady LYTTON.

My mother is now with me, free from all restraint, and about, at her own wish, to travel for a short time, in company with myself and a female friend and relation of her own selection.

From the moment my father felt compelled to authorise those steps which have been made the subject of so much misrepresentation, his anxiety was to obtain the opinion of the most experienced and able physicians, in order that my mother should not be subject to restraint one moment longer than was strictly justifiable. Such was his charge to me.

The certificates given by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW and Dr. CONOLLY are subjoined; and I ought to add that Dr. CONOLLY was the physician whom my father had requested to see Lady LYTTON; that Dr. FORBES WINSLOW was consulted by my mother's legal advisers; and I felt anxious to obtain the additional authority of the opinion of the latter gentleman, and requested my friend, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, to place himself in communication with him. I trust that such journals as have given publicity to partial and inaccurate statements will do me the justice to publish this communication, to which I need add no more than to say that this painful matter has been arranged, as it ought to be, by the members of the family, whom it exclusively regards

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT B. LYTTON.

No. 1 Park lane, July 17.

(Copy No. 1.)

To Edwin James, Esq., Q. C.:

SIR: Having, at your request, examined Lady B. LYTTON this day, as to her state of mind, I beg to report to you that, in my opinion, it is such as to justify her liberation from restraint.

I think it but an act of justice to Sir EDWARD B. LYTTON to state that, upon the facts which I have ascertained were submitted to him, and upon the certificates of the medical men whom he was advised to consult, the course which he has pursued throughout these painful proceedings cannot be considered as harsh or unjustifiable.

I remain Sir, you obedient servant,

FORBES WINSLOW, M. D., D. C. L.

No. 23, Cavendish square, July 16.

(Copy No. 2.)

LONDON, July 17.

SIR: Notwithstanding the decided opinion which I felt it my duty to express with reference to Lady LYTTON, after my visit to her at the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. HILL, and which I need not repeat, justified the course you adopted, I have much satisfaction in hearing of the arrangements which have been made for her leaving their family in the society of her son and her female friend.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very faithfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. CONOLLY, M. D.

To the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M. P., &c.

English Markets.

The London *Times'* City Article, July 21, says: "The quotation of Gold at Paris is about 2 ₱ mille discount, and short Exchange on London is 25.05 ₱ £1. Gold is therefore 3 -10ths ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The price of Gold at Hamburg is 4.25 ₱ mark, and the short Exchange on London is 13.5 ₱ £1. Gold is, therefore, at about the same price in London and in Hamburg. The Exchange between London and New-York is about at par. The English Funds continue to show steadiness. Consols are quoted, Tuesday, (evening,) 95⅛@⅜ for Money and Account. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents were 68f. 30c. for Money, and 68f. 35c. for the end of the month, showing a recovery of ⅛. In the Foreign Exchanges the rate for Paris was slightly higher; other places were about the same as last post. Some further moderate amounts of Russian Gold are expected in the course of the present week. In American Securities, Illinois Central Bonds were better. Great Western, and Grand Trunk, Canada, were flat."

Daily *News'* City article, July 21, says: "Business in the Stock Exchange to day (Tuesday) was less active than yesterday. The public continue to make moderate investments in good securities, and the general tendency of the various markets is favorable. The funds closed at an advance of ⅜, assisted by a speculative purchase of £100 000 stock. At the Bank there was no increase in the demand for money. In the open market a fair amount of business was done, the rates remaining as before, viz: 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. or choice bills."

Telegram from London to Southampton, noon, Wednesday, July 21: Consols for money, 95⅛@⅜; Consols for account, 95⅛@⅜. Market a shade weaker.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 19-20.

There is little animation, and a moderate amount of business transacted. Sales reach 12,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export. Last Friday's prices firmly maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 20.

At this day's market only a small business was done. More disposition to buy was evinced than might have been expected. Prime WHEAT, being comparatively scarce, cannot be quoted more than 1d.@2d ₱ 70 lbs. lower on the week, while American, of which there was a large quantity offering, was 2d.@3d. ₱ 70 lbs. cheaper. FLOUR met with a slow sale, at about 6d. ₱ bbl. and sack less money. INDIAN CORN was in very limited request, and both white and yellow may be noted about 6d.@9d. ₱ bushel lower since this day week.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, July 10.

In the CORN market, owing to the favorable reports of the crops from most parts of the country, and the early date at which the harvest is commencing in the Southern districts, there was a decline of 2d.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 20.

TEA inactive. SUGAR flat. COFFEE firm. MOLASSES 12s.@15s. ₱ cwt. RICE inactive and flat. SALTPETRE slow but steady. TALLOW flat and a shade lower. LINSEED OIL steady. RAPE OIL firm. TURPENTINE low. SPIRITS of all descriptions heavy and dull. IRON slow. TIN steady.

The Very Latest.

We have London evening papers of the 21st.

In the Commons, on that day, the adjourned debate on the Jews' bill was resumed, but without result at the closing of the Press reports.

Paris correspondence states that the Duke DE MONTEBELLO was lately ordered to represent civilly to the Court of St. Petersburg that it might, perhaps, be better, to avoid any misconception, that the Russian squadron about to proceed to the Mediterranean should so arrange as not to be visible at Cherbourg when the Queen is there.

A monument to Madam SONTAG has been erected at Marienthal, near Dresden, by the Duc of MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

Madam CHAMPAGNEUX, the only daughter of the celebrated Madam ROLAND, has just died in Paris, aged 77.

The Sultan is seriously ill.

The accounts from the silk crop in the south of France continue favorable and the yield shows an improvement upon last year.

Trade throughout France continues to improve. Large orders for tissues have been received from the United States and the wholesale houses in Paris, who have scarcely bought anything for six months. The Bank of France has discounted a good many bills within the last week.

Harvesting is going on actively in France, and a heavy fall in breadstuffs is anticipated.

From the Sun of Wednesday evening.

In the English stock market to-day a moderate amount of business has been transacted, and although shortly after the commencement of business a little flatness became apparent, the quotations are now steady at their former position. There is no new feature, but the general tendency seems favorable.

Consols have been 95⅞@⅞ for money and 95½@⅝ for account, but are now 69⅜@⅝ and 95⅝@¾, respectively.

From the Globe.

The continued favorable state of the weather is strengthening the conviction that the crops will yield abundantly, and the declining tendency of the Corn market shows that a satisfactory result is anticipated. The information received from time to time is not without some influence on the Stock Exchange markets, which, being guided in some measure by the prolonged easiness of money, and the influx of gold at the Bank of England, are now presenting a much more buoyant aspect than for some time past. With regard to trade, the improvement, although very gradual, is nevertheless well defined, and with the continuance of favorable advices from America, India and Australia, the recovery will no doubt be stimulated during the later months of the year.

There is less firmness in the market for the English Funds; but although the quotations at their present point appear rather variable, there is little probability of any serious retrogression, because there are no political or other disturbances to warrant extensive sales.

Two members of the Stock Exchange have failed this morning in the Joint Stock Bank market.

PARIS, July 21, 1 o'clock.—Three per cent. Rentes 68.40. Firm.

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 21.

From the Express.

SUGAR steady at yesterday's prices, which fully supported those of last week. Refined lumps 52s @ 55s. COFFEE has also sold at previous rates. TEA remains neglected; common Congou, 9½d. RICE—Rangoon sold at 6s. 6d. to 7s, which scarcely supported the late advance. COTTON—About 2,000 bales sold. SALTPATRE steady, but the demand limited. COCHINEAL unchanged. TALLOW steady at 48s.@48s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 21.

The sales of COTTON for the past three days have been 19,000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation, and 1,400 for export. The market is generally unchanged, and closes quiet, but steady, at the quotations advised per *Europa*.

The advices from Manchester represent a dull market, but no change in prices.

BREADSTUFFS are generally dull. The weather continues favorable for the crops. Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged; Western Canal, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s @22s 6d.; Ohio, 23s @24s. WHEAT quiet, but steady; buyers demand a reduction, to effect sales. Red Western, 5s. 6d.@6s. 3d.; White Western, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.; do. Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. CORN quiet; Yellow, 31s.@34s. 6d.; White, 33s. @33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Are generally dull, but steady. Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon heavy, and all qualities slightly lower. Lard firm, with a slight advance in all descriptions; sales at 56s.@57s. 6d. Tallow nominal; Butchers 49s @50s.

RESIN is dull at 4s.@4s 3d. for common.

SUGAR is quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE is quiet and without alteration in rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is dull at 42s.

ASHES are quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL is selling at 33s. 6d.

RICE is quiet, and prices unaltered.

Miscellaneous

A report of the *post mortem* examination of the State Prison murderer, Blagee, lately hung in Boston, published in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, suggests the idea that Magee was not killed by the hangman's rope, but by the scalpel of the surgical operator; that enough life remained after the hanging for proper appliances to have fanned into an active flame. He was cut down from the gallows at 25 minutes past 10, and the doctors at once began operations upon the body. At 11½ a regular pulsatory movement was found to *proceed from the heart itself, which gave a distinct and regular single beat*, with a slight impulse, 80 times a minute.

The annual gathering of the Bridgewater, Mass., Normal Association, composed of the graduates of the Bridgewater Normal School, was held at Bridgewater, on Wednesday. It was favored with most propitious weather. In the morning the business meeting of the Association was held in the hall of the school-building. Mr. Wm. H. Ladd, of Boston, President, occupied the Chair. A proposition was offered to change the constitution of the Association so that the reunions shall be held triennally instead of annually as now. After debate, an amendment was offered to make the gatherings biennal, and was adopted.

LETTERS FROM WATERING PLACES.

Saratoga Springs—The Hydromania—Here Ex-Governors—A Congressional Lion—Advice to Letter-Writers—The Hop at Congress Hall—The Park—Gathering of Politicians, etc., etc.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

There is a large brick house near the great spring, which is called the "Water-Cure Establishment;" but why that particular boarding-house should be permitted to appropriate that name, *par eminence*, I do not clearly understand, for Saratoga is altogether a water-cure establishment, and all the guests here are alike affected by an inappeasable hydromania. I very much doubt if there has ever before been such a rush of water-drinkers to Congress Spring, as there is this season. While the well-room is crowded all the morning with eager drinkers, the nicely-swept paths of the beautiful Park are filled with lovely pilgrims, who give an inconceivably novel appearance to these delightful grounds, as they sweep along in their flowing morning dresses and broad-brimmed hats. By the way, some idea may be formed of the future possibilities of our Central Park, from looking at this most charming little park, filled as it is with women and children. But I very much fear that the Central Park will never be kept in half so good condition; that its paths will never be so clean, nor its turf so verdant; and I am very sure it will be at least fifty years before it can be adorned with such towering hemlocks and pines as rear their lordly heads in "Congress Spring Park." It is said that the waters of the Spring are not good for pulmonary patients, but if they are not, I am certain that the air of these grounds must be; it is so pure and bracing, and fragrant with the balmy exhalations of the odorous pine.

Among the arrivals at Congress Hall, on Thursday, was the great Congressional lion, the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who so rejoiced the heart of the whole North last Winter by the sturdy blow which he planted under the ear of KEITT, of South Carolina, knocking that Ajax of the South into utter obliviousness of having been knocked down. Mr. GROW is, of course, a great lion now. We are getting together an immense number of ex-governors. I mentioned some half dozen in my last letter, but since then there have arrived at Congress Hall, Governor DYER and lady, of Rhode Island; and Ex-Governor MYERS, of Ohio. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, is also here, at the "States;" and the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is at Congress Hall. A very distinguished party is expected here in a few days from England, among whom is the Hon. EDWARD ELLICE, one of the chief proprietors of the Hudson's Bay Company, who is probably coming over to look after his gold diggings at Fraser's River. There are a good many distinguished New-York clergymen here, and among the rest the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church. A distinguished member of his Church, GIMBREDE, the fashionable card engraver, who is a counselor and guide for the world of fashion in all matters relating to the niceties of visiting and wedding cards, is at Union Hall, while the Doctor is at the Hall opposite. A famous Wall-street Bear was among the arrivals on Thursday, but, as it might effect the stock market if I were to mention his name, I will not be personal.

The weather was sufficiently cool yesterday morning to render a fire in the parlor comfortable for the ladies, but the temperature is perfect for out-door exercise.

In enumerating the ex-governors who are here, I ought, perhaps, to mention the ex-gubernatorial candidate, the Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN. This gathering of politicians is not altogether accidental, I presume, and it is probable that it has something to do with the nominating conventions which are to say whom the people shall vote for. There will be a good many wire-pullers here in a few days, and, perhaps, Governor KING himself will be among them.

The Hop at Congress Hall, on Friday night, was, of course, a very brilliant affair; and if it were not invidious and in disgustingly bad taste, it would give me great pleasure to say who was the belle of the evening, or at least how many there were who had the credit of being so, and who were fairly entitled to the proud distinction.

The editor of the *Daily Saratogian* has given some excellently good advice to the writers of letters from watering-places, a fraternity to which I have not the honor to belong; these literary Bohemians will, doubtless, "gang their ain gate" without paying the least respect to the admirable advice tendered to them by the local editorial authority of this particular watering-place. I have, as yet, had time to become particularly acquainted with but two of the great hotels here, and I am unable, therefore, to say anything in relation to the others. They are all good enough, I dare say. I only know that Congress Hall is an admirably kept house, and that the proprietors are perfectly successful in giving entire satisfaction to their guests.

The perfect respectability of the visitors at the Springs, this season, while it adds greatly to the general comfort of the whole, deprives us of those piquant little episodes and scandals which the presence of a few adventurers and doubtful personages always furnishes. The only mystery here at present is the stranger in the blue velvet breeches and brass buttons, to whom I have before alluded. Yours, WYANDANK.

LAKE GEORGE.

Remarkable Conduct of Married Men—Wonderful Effect of Advertising in the Times—Lake George Overflowing with Young Men—General Rush of Brains to the Heels—Women Decided to be the Stronger Sex, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Lake George continues so attractive that several married gentlemen who went to the City last week, "on business," have actually returned to their families, and resolved to remain here till the close of the season. Meanwhile, an announcement in a late number of the TIMES has done its work, and the recent scarcity of young gentlemen here is now abundantly remedied,—the supply of that luxury exceeding, if anything, the demand. The result is an increased activity in the hop business, and a general rush of brains to the heels:

For men now dance who never danced before,
And men who always danced now dance the more,

while, as for the women, Mrs. Linton assures me that though she has been a frequentress of Watering Places (more properly called Dancing Places) now forty years, she never before saw such a rush to the floor among her sex as she has witnessed this season. In fact she says the men are all exhausted, and go limping about the house during the day as though they had the gout. This is true; and, by the way, is only additional proof of a favorite theory of mine, (adopted before marriage, and confirmed since,) that women, and not men, are entitled to be called the "stronger sex." Why, there isn't a young lady here who can't dance any gentleman of our company off his feet. I have seen more than one of the latter go panting to his seat after a turn or two round the room, when his fair partner has at once taken the floor again, as fresh and elastic as ever; and so on, and on, until she had taken the breath and the heart out of more than half the gentlemen present. Who shall say, after this, that our sex is the stronger? And what need, in such a state of things, of women getting up conventions to assert their rights, when there is scarce a man to be found with strength enough left to maintain his own? And then as to the long-mooted question, whether, on the whole, man is the superior of women, no one can stay here an hour without feeling that, as a shrewd Yankee once observed, "That depends very much upon who the man is, and who the woman is."

And speaking of men, the lion of our hotel, up to the present time, is, by universal consent, Count DILLON. Besides being the handsomest and best dressed man in our company—not excepting Lieut. Trusty—he has also the signal advantage of being much the most useful. In a certain sublunary sense, he presides over our destinies. Not on account of his altitude, merely, but also of his social position among us, we are all obliged to look up to him; in fact—for he is no less a personage than our Head Steward—we are in some sort dependent on him for our "daily bread," and, as the little child said, "butter too." The only drawback upon his beauty to Caucasian eyes, is that he is "dark, but comely, oh ye daughters of Jerusalem, as the tents of Kedar or the curtains of Solomon." But, then, considering his peculiar sphere, and the peculiar corps of Africans under him,—all as smart, if not as gallant, as so many Zouaves,—this matter of color is an aid to him. It adds to his authority without detracting from his dignity; in fact he is looked up to by his subordinates as a kind of Black Prince, whose

——blood
Has run through stewards ever since the flood.

You should see the discipline he has established in his service—and the all but miraculous tactics. The latter would do credit to your Seventh Regiment. Not a dish can be put upon the table, not even a spoon, in fact, except by one or more military manœuvres executed with mathematical precision.

Order is Heaven's first law, and this confessed,
Some are, like Dillon, greater than the rest,

and in the hierarchy of our dining-room, the Count towers up above the rest "like an ungleaned stalk in a harvested cornfield."

Everything is done according to method. The removal of the dismantled dishes after the first course is a perfect master-piece of skill; while each subsequent movement becomes more and more complicated, until, at last, when the dessert is brought on, the operation is so formidable and imposing as to amount to what the French call a solemnity, while it is followed by a moment of silent astonishment and admiration on the part of the guests, which dilates the chest of the great commander with the pride of a triumphant general.

The gravity with which all these performances is conducted on the part of the waiters is most impressive. It reminds one of CHARLES LAMB's description of a Quaker meeting. Every one of their dark visages is as motionless as the Black Sea in a calm. The "Dead March" in Saul is not more profoundly solemn than their measured and almost melancholy tread. And, then, how brilliant and startling all the effects! To hear the immense mass of dishes touch the table at the same instant, and with one deafening crash, affects one like the simultaneous report of a thousand rifles.

I have seen equally pretentious manœuvres at the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan, but never any half so intricate or well-executed, nor half so well conceived, as those of the great DILLON. While they are going on, the illustrious Count is arrayed in his spotless robes of office, surveys the scene with all the dignity and concern of a WELLINGTON on the eve of a decisive battle. Woe be to any one of his men who commits a blunder! He had better commit a crime, which latter, in the opinion of DILLON, as of another great man, is a thousand times more excusable.

The military services in the Champ de Mars, in Paris, which I have often witnessed with admiration, are but child's play compared to the scenes I have just described. In fact they are worth coming all the way from New-York to see. I am told that at the end of the season the Count is so exhausted with his labors that it takes him nearly all the rest of the year to recuperate; but then he recuperates as he does every thing else, brilliantly. For example, this year, when he descended from the stage on his stately arrival from the metropolis, (where he belongs to the upperest ten of colored society,) his splendid physique caused a buzz of admiration to run along the crowded piazzas, and resound through the whole hotel. The very lake itself was moved by his appearance, balmy gales (very balmy some of them) bade him welcome, and as he went up into the house, all the sons and daughters of Ethiopia gathered about him crying, "Great is DILLON, and greatly to be praised!"

How he comes to be a Count is another question. Such matters rarely stand the test of very close scrutiny. The chief reason for doubting his right to the title is, that he has the air and manners of a gentleman.

And *apropos* of this, the shores of Lake George have been favored, ever since they became a fashionable resort, with an absence of pretentious persons, of all descriptions, which is most refreshing. The immunity from them is not absolute—as might be proved, were it worth while, by one or two examples—but it is near enough so to answer all practical purposes. The few specimens we have are dear to us all as a study; we could no more spare them than we could spare the fellows who come around here every year with rattlesnakes in their bosoms. They serve as part of the general show, and, moreover, (which is something in these hard times,) can be looked at gratis. Let them, then, by all means, prolong their harmless stay to the end of the season; nay, for tha matter, if they have any regard for society, to the end of their brilliant lives.

And yet next week we shall hardly have room for them. The house is fitting up with the cream of the cream; alas! the swill-milk, under whatever name, will have to go. And speaking of the cream of the cream, last Saturday evening the *élite* of our company went on a moonlight excursion down the beautiful lake as far as Bolton, taking with us a miscellaneous group from the "Lake House." We were favored by a clear sky and most propitious GALES. The little *Minnehaha* was in such glee on the occasion that she was disposed to whistle all the way—the more as she had just been presented with a new whistle, with which she was as much delighted as a child. It was as much as Captain GALES could do to keep her quiet. The moon, under whose special auspices the trip was undertaken, more than did her duty; accompanied by a graceful *cortège* of silvery clouds, she seemed to hover lovingly about the boat all the while, veiling herself only at rare intervals, and at the beseeching instance of some romantic couple, and taking evident delight in all our movements. The lake itself never looked more lovely; her broad beautiful bosom seemed to swell with the consciousness of its thousand charms, and to bear us all upon it as fondly as if we were her children. The surrounding hills didn't exactly "clap their hands with joy," but they contributed largely to the beauty of the scene, and running down to the very water's edge, exchanged salutes with us at every point, and cheered us merrily on our way.

In short, Mr. Editor, (for I need not tell you that Mrs. LINTON wrote this last paragraph,) the sky, the lake, the moon, the hills, and, in fact, "all on 'em" looked as smart as they could on the occasion, and we had a first-rate time. Of course we stopped at Bolton to pay our respects to WILSON, of the "Mohican," who received us with open arms and other attentions still more refreshing. A more charming spot, by the way, than this same Bolton, is not to be found on the face of the earth. Before going to Germany, Switzerland, and other "distant and facetious places," in search of natural beauty, the American at least would do well to spend a week there; though, for my own part I can truly say, after having seen most of the show places of the world, I know of none more beautiful than that from which I write. The view from the piazza of the Fort William Henry Hotel is worth crossing the ocean to behold. Come and see. LINTON.

The West Washington Market Controversy—Appointment of a Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 31.

Before Judge DAVIES.

The People, &c., and Taylor and Brennan vs. the Mayor, &c., et al.—In this case Judge DAVIES delivered an elaborate opinion. He says the chief officer of the city, and its chief financial officer, have united in the opinion that the Corporation have no title to the premises, and in that view the Court concurs. "It is so clearly for the interest of all concerned that a Receiver should be appointed to hold the funds for the party ultimately adjudged entitled to them, that I entertain no doubt of my duty in the premises. The case being novel and important, I have consulted with two of my colleagues of this District, who concur with me in the results at which I have arrived. An order will therefore be entered, appointing Cyrus Curtis, Esq., Receiver of the rents and profits of the premises the subject of this action." The said Receiver must give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties, with two sureties, in the sum of $20.000, and that he deposit all monies received by him, from time to time, when the amount shall equal the sum of five thousand dollars, with the United States Trust Company.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WEED, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

IOWA.

Fort Madison, Lee County.—The Fall wheat promised well in Spring, and farmers had hopes of an abundant crop, but it has been struck with "rust," and it is almost an entire failure. Spring Wheat has also suffered from "rust" but not so much as the Fall. It will be near an average crop. Oats considerably under average. Corn, although late planted, looks well, and if the Fall is favorable, there may be an average yield on what is planted.

Fort Des Moines, Polk County.—Similar news as regards wheat, with that from Lee County.

MISSOURI.

The general tenor of advices from this State is as follows: Owing to rain there was not more than half a crop of corn planted. Oats are alm st entirely destroyed by "rust." Wheat is tolerably good, generally—particularly Fall wheat. Tobacco looks well: more planted than usual. Corn cannot be more than half a crop.

ILLINOIS.

The advices from this State are generally to this effect: Wheat has been somewhat affected by "rust," but owing to the large quantity planted, we expect more than an ordinary crop. Oats very poor. Barley will be short. It is to early too judge of corn, but it bids fair to be a large crop.

KANSAS.

Doniphan County.—Corn will be above an average. Wheat fair; it will probably be about two-thirds crop. Oats about half crop.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brandon, Rankin County.—Corn and cotton are the staples. The prospects now are as good as they have been for many years. A large crop of cotton is expected. Upland is doing best on account of the abundance of rain.

GEORGIA.

The wheat harvest is over, the yield has been very good, over an average. We anticipate more than an average crop of corn and cotton. However cotton is subject to so many disasters, we cannot yet rely with much certainty upon the yield.

ARKANSAS.

The prospects are favorable for an average crop of both cotton and corn. Wheat fair average. Oats a failure.

TEXAS.

The prospects are that we shall have as fine crops of cotton, corn, wheat and oats as ever have been made in this State.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boat.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	102	57	—
Flour, bbls	27,082	563	1,173
Wheat, bushels	45,519	—	4,304
Corn, bushels	83,657	—	—
Barley, bushels	302	—	—
Oats, bushels	33,600	—	1,900
Feed, bags	—	359	—
Provisions, pkgs	113	273	—
Whisky, bbls	596	182	—

ASHES—Sales light, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,233 bbls., including 730 bbls. Pots and 503 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $32 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, prices are sustained; sales 32 bags Java at 15c.; 70 bags Rio at 11¾c., and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Coffee in New-York Aug. 1, 1858.

Bahia, bags	8,100	Rio, bags	13,385
Costa Rica, bags	443	Savanilla, bags	225
Java, bags	3,918	St. Domingo, bags	4,150
Laguayra, bags	1,770		
Maracaibo, bags	3,842	Total	35,863

Total stock in New-York Aug. 1, 1857, pkgs., 113,883

New-Orleans Coffee Trade Statistics, Week ending July 24.

Receipts, bags 13,582 Stock July 24, bags 21,834
Sales, bags 2,171

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13½	13½

EARTHENWARE—The demand continues to improve, and prices are well supported. Supplies moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not so brisk for State and Western Flour, but prices are very firm, and for some brands a shade higher. The current receipts are pretty large, yet, in view of the reduced supplies available, receivers are not eager to sell, unless at full asking rates. The inquiry is less animated for home use, and is moderate for export Sales 17,000 bbls.

Sour, ₱ bbl $3 65 @ 4 10
Superfine State 4 10 @ 4 15
Extra State 4 30 @ 4 35
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c 4 10 @ 4 20
Superfine Ohio 4 15 @ 4 20
Fancy Ohio 4 20 @ 4 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan 4 25 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio 4 70 @ 6 00
Fancy Genesee 4 45 @ 4 55
Extra Genesee 5 00 @ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri 4 80 @ 7 00

Towards the close, the market exhibited less buoyancy, and buyers of large lots would not pay our highest quotations for low and medium qualities. Canadian is scarce and wanted; sales 750 bbls., in lots, at from $4 35@$5 35 for low to choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern is more active at advancing rates. Sales 2 800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 15@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in reduced supply and lively demand, at strengthening prices. Sales 65 000 bushels, including choice White Canada at $1 24; inferior to fair White Western at $1 07@$1 15; inferior to good Red Western (Winter) at $1 05@$1 12; inferior Milwaukee Club at 93c.@96c.; very inferior White Southern at $1 15; prime new do. do. at $1 45; and new red do. do. at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is in active request at firmer and rising rates. Sales 95,000 bushels at 65c.@72c. for unsound mixed; 80c @93c. for very inferior to fair mixed Western; 98c.@$1 01 for poor to good round yellow; $1 05 for choice Yellow Southern; and $1@$1

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: five copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—LOLA MONTES—YANKEE GIRL.

FRENCH COMPANY—LE MARI ET L'AMANT.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN—Thirtieth-street and Second Avenue—THE HUTCHINSON BROTHERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—OTHELLO—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—JUMBO JUM.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool ... Aug. 4
The *Northern Light* leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Suffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A.M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The mails for the German States, Russia, Sweden, &c., per Hamburg mail steamsh p *Austria*, will closeat the Post Office, in this City, at 10½ o'clock this morning Letters should be marked, "By Hamburg Steamer."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton July 23, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is of secondary importance. The bill organizing a government for New-Caledonia had passed the House of Commons; and on the ensuing day Mr. ROEBUCK had introduced resolutions favoring a notice to the Hudson's Bay Company terminating its charter, condemning its trade monopoly, and advocating a reference of disputed points to the law officers of the Crown. A highly interesting discussion ensued. In reply to an interpellation of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE Lord MALMESBURY stated that active measures had been taken by the Government to obtain indemnity for the affair at Djidda. It was understood that France had united in the steps. Every preparation was making for the *fêtes* at Cherbourg, at which the members of the Parisian Conference are expected to be present. From Turkey we learn that the revolt in Bagdad has been suppressed.

We have still later news from Europe, by way of Cape race. A steamer passed that point about noon on Saturday, and delivered a few papers to a fisherman. The name of the steamer was not ascertained, though it was undoubtedly the *Persia*. Her advices from India and China are quite interesting. Gwalior had been recaptured by the British forces under Sir HUGH ROSE, after a seven-hours' fight. The English and French forces had taken the Chinese fort at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, mounting 138 guns, and backed by a large body of Chinese troops. The news from Europe presents no feature of special importance.

The Hamburg Mail steamship *Austria*, Capt. HEYDTMANN, will leave this port to-day at noon for Southampton and Hamburg.

From Mexico, by the way of the Rio Bravo, we have advices to the 21st ult. ZUAZUA, having captured San Luis Potosi, was moving upon the capital, whence, it was rumored, ZULOAGA had fled in disguise. The triumph of the Constitutionalists seems to be secure.

From private sources we derive later and interesting intelligence from the Island of Santo Domingo. At the Dominican end, the new Government has been organized by the inauguration of Don JOSE VALVERDE as President and the selection of an able Ministry. The Emperor of Hayti has granted the guano on the Island of Nevassa to a Jamaica speculator, regardless of the American claimants.

Our dates from the Windward Islands (West Indies) are to June 30. The advices are extremely favorable to the sugar crop.

We have Turk's Island papers to July 17. A heavy rain had taken place at Cockburn harbor, and some weeks would have to elapse ere the pans could recover from its effect. Stock, 300,000 bushels; price, 8½c.@9c.

The Secretary of State has been notified by Minister YRISSARI of the reception, by him, of the Nicaragua Treaty, which comes amended in articles 15 and 16. These refer to the passage of troops over the transit route, and to the introduction of forces for the protection of the Isthmus

The Washington *Union* of Saturday, has a long article in vindication of the Administration from the charge of extravagant expenditure. It claims that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1858-9, properly chargeable to current account, are only some fifty millions of dollars, not one hundred millions, as the record indicates. One-half of the aggregate amount, it is claimed, is chargeable to the account of preceding years.

The Free-Lovers at Berlin Heights refuse to accept the offer of the citizens of that place to purchase their property at a fair valuation. They decline to leave the place on any pretence.

The Moravian Church and fifteen dwelling-houses, at Lebanon, Pa., were destroyed by fire, on Thursday last. The loss was heavy, and the origin of the fire unascertained.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commences this morning before His Honor Recorder BARNARD. The only important case to be tried is that of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, for libels on Mayor TIEMANN, SIMEON DRAPER and PETER COOPER, in his paper, the *Alligator*. He will be defended by Mr. ASHMEAD. As the case is one of special interest, in consideration of the extraordinary daring of the libels in question, and the peculiar celebrity which BRANCH has obtained, the Court-room will, undoubtedly, be crowded by an appreciative audience. Mr. DONOVAN, of the First Ward who became surety for BRANCH on the last libel against PETER COOPER, on Saturday canceled the bail bonds, and surrendered STEPHEN. After having been taken to the Tombs, BRANCH was allowed to go in search of other bail, and succeeded after some hours, Mr. J. PRESTON, of Christopher-street, opportunely stepping in to his assistance. In case of a conviction it is likely to go hard with BRANCH. There are five libel suits against him, and he can be sent to the Penitentiary for one year on each.

An unprovoked murder was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Sixth Ward, the murderers being a gang of Dead Rabbits, and the victim CORNELIUS RADY, a man nearly 60 years of age, who resided at No. 109 Mulberry-street. Some of the "Dead-Rabbit" gang and a company of "Bowery boys" had had an encounter at the corner of Centre and Worth streets, the Bowery boys being put to flight without injury to any one. Mr. RADY and DENNIS DOHONY, his son-in-law, were passing by the corner where the fight occurred, just after the *mêlée*, and mistaking them for some of the Bowery boys, the Dead-Rabbit gang assaulted them DOHONY escaped unharmed, but before RADY could get out of the way he was struck on the head with a slung-shot. He died from the effects of the wound in a few minutes. Some of the guilty parties are known, and the Police are on the look-out for them. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased was an inoffensive laboring man, and has a wife and three grown-up children.

There were 698 deaths in this City last week—an increase of 91 over the number that occurred during the week preceding. Of the victims, 529 were ten years of age and under. Cholera infantum carried off 167. There were 19 deats from violent causes.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were in lively demand at firmer prices, on Saturday. Toward the close buyers were not disposed to pay asking rates for low and middling brands of Flour. Rye was in good request at steady figures. Sugars were pretty freely dealt in at very full quotations. Pork was heavy, and Meas tended downward. Lard and Beef were actively inquired for, and were increasing in value. Cotton and Rice were rather quiet. Freights were very dull.

THE WASHINGTON ROMANCE.—We publish an authentic narrative this morning of that highly romantic occurrence in real life, the, MURUAGA and CORCORAN affair. It reads so like the old stories which have amused the world for three thousand years, that were it not for the familiar names which occur in it it would be taken for a chapter from a sensational novel, to be continued in the *Ledger*, or some other popular publication. This is the MURUAGA side of the story, to be sure, and there is, of course, another side, which may somewhat modify this. But the main incidents are not materially different from what the friends of the other side have published. In the version of the affair which we publish, Mr. MURUAGA most certainly does not appear to disadvantage.

Powers and Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company.

We copy from the London *Times* the substance of a discussion in Parliament upon the history and present position of that great trading corporation which, since the time of CHARLES II., has exercised exclusive sway over the chief portion of British North America. The debate arose upon resolutions introduced by Mr. ROEBUCK, who supported them in a speech distinguished somewhat more by magnificent anticipations than sober sense. For example, the honorable gentleman thinks it a very feasible undertaking to build up a power north of the lakes and the St Lawrence which shall "balance" that of the United States. He gives the latter full credit for their wonderful advancement since the Revolution, the original number of States having increased from thirteen to more than thirty, while under the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company not a single British colony has been added during all that period.

Mr. ROEBUCK is right in desiring to remove that Company from the path of the settler, which it has encumbered too long; and although we may not sympathize fully in his brilliant visions of progress and empire, we cordially desire to see the British territory opened to settlement and cultivation. The United States has no interest in retarding the growth of British provinces; but the contrary. We bid God-speed to the march of colonization. Every acre plowed, and every cabin built in the vast region where the hunters of the Hudson's Bay Company have roamed for a century and a half, is for our benefit in common with that of England herself.

We shall have no occasion to give a thought to Mr. ROEBUCK's balance of power. Our position as a nation cannot be affected by the growth of colonies in British North America. We can have no apprehensions on that score. But the larger the population of that great and promising region, the more advantageous will be to us, as well as to England, those relations which grow out of peaceful intercourse.

The resolutions of Mr. ROEBUCK were seconded by Viscount BURY, who made the principal speech of the debate. Lord B evinced no slight acquaintance with the country west of Lake Superior, in relation to which he made some interesting statements. And he was particularly well informed concerning the history of the Hudson's Bay Company. He stated facts throwing such strong doubts upon the legal validity of their charter, that were it not so near the termination of its existence, steps would unquestionably be taken for the purpose of setting it aside.

It is very evident from the tenor of this discussion, as well as from many other indications, that the influence of the Hudson's Bay monopoly is nearly obsolete. The Company has, in fact, lived a quarter of a century too long. It stands now, a blind and frowning anomaly in the path of progress. The spirit of the age cries out against it; and the tide of emigration to Fraser's River will speedily overwhelm it. It is no longer to be tolerated that the half million square miles of fertile land, which, according to Lord BURY, are shut out from settlement by this chartered relic of a former age, should remain waste to gratify a fur company.

Gen. Comonfort's Apology.

To the long list of *Memoires pour servir* must henceforth be added a contribution from Gen. COMONFORT. The ex-Dictator knows no reason why he should not, like CÆSAR, pen his commentaries. He has therefore penned and published them, and they lie before us, with the title, "*Politica del General Comonfort durante su Gubierno es Méjico*,"—a snug pamphlet, cleverly written, and, let us own, marked with every evidence of a wish to be candid. Of course this yearning is more or less modified by the natural desire to tell the story as favorably as possible to himself; and yet, after maturely weighing the apology, we are driven to the conviction that Señor COMONFORT, in demonstrating the honesty of his purposes, has demonstrated their folly and absurdity.

The plan of Ayutla, of March 1, 1854, was accepted by General COMONFORT as the guide of his political action. To his fidelity to that guide, irrespective of emergent events, he ascribes his downfall. He is undoubtedly correct. The Ayulta basis assumed a condition of feeling and opinion among the great parties of the Republic, which had no existence out of the imagination of the persons who framed it. To bring together the Puros, the Moderados, the Conservadores, into a political hotch-pot; to induce the Church, the Army, the Liberals, and those impracticable intermeddlers, the foreign residents, to coalesce in one harmonious movement in advance—such were the requirements of the scheme of Ayulta, and such the policy of General COMONFORT. His *résumé* and representation of the events illustrating his experiment are perfectly fair. At every turn he encounters the grim and immovable features of that political creed. It straightens, fetters, confounds his movements at every step. Its inevitable presence, like the attendance of those Commissioners which the French Revolutionary Government was used to send along to check its generals in the field, haunted him at inopportune moments, and at last crowded him from his seat. To reconcile elements incurably heterogeneous; to conciliate all parties while offending the prejudices of all; to bid the panther of Guerrero lie down beside the shorn figure of the Church, were enterprises to which the documentary destiny of the President impelled him. His failure was unavoidable. Had Mexico been different from what it is; had there been no more than the moderate temperature to which partisanship attains in lands of higher civilization and finer culture, such an experiment must necessarily have failed preposterously. But in Mexico, where the entire extant population has been cradled in faction, baptized in superstition, indoctrinated with prejudice, while denied education, to rely upon the efficacy of moderate and conciliatory measures among such a people and such partisanship, was a species of Quixotism worthy of the gentle hidalgo of La Mancha. Yet did COMONFORT play his part with unquestionable good faith. Driven by his unhappy destiny, he passed from constitution to constitution, and from one form of executive to another—now aggrieving the Church by decrees of *desamortizacion*, now trying to appease it with *obvenciones parroquiales*—now beating the Army with the aid of the National Guards, now using the Army to effect a *coup d'état*—it is no wonder that the unhappy President was mastered by his situation, and found rest in exile. As well might a peace-humanitarian attempt to quiet a raging mob by an argument from abstract principles, as for a peace politician to calm a half-dozen Mexican factions by patriotic appeals and liberal concessions. Some more powerful mesmerism than that of Mr. RAREY is wanted to stop a stampede of wild horses.

For the rest, the pamphlet of General COMONFORT is a valuable addition to current history. Through it he will be handed down to an astonished posterity as a rare example of devotion to a fixed idea; as the model statesman of the arbitrary platform order, who prefers to perish rather than that one jot or title of his fundamental law shall fail; a political literalist, whose fidelity to his text procured his ruin. If a phenomenon in general history, how much more striking a phenomenon in Mexican politics, where all is changeful and uncertain as a maiden's mind!

Canadian Politics.

There has been a Ministerial crisis in Canada. On Wednesday evening the vexed question of the Capital came up in the Assembly. It will be recollected that the provincial authorities, being unable to agree upon a permanent location, referred the subject to the Queen. Her Majesty, instead of deciding between the conflicting claims of Toronto, Kingston Montreal and Quebec, gave them all the cold shoulder, and designated Ottawa, formerly called Bytown, a smart little city in the lumbering district, situated about 100 miles northerly from Kingston, on the Ottawa River. This decision of royalty astounded the colonial lieges, and shook the grounds of the ancient constitutional maxim that the Crown can do no wrong. But the Ministry, headed by the Attorney-General, the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, prepared to carry out the Queen's judgment in the case by the erection of Government buildings at Ottawa.

On Wednesday evening, however, the Ministry sustained a damaging defeat on this question, which was seized upon by their opponents as a text. Mr. GEORGE BROWN, the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, who leads the opposition in the Canadian Assembly, moved that it was not expedient to expend money on Government buildings at Ottawa. This was amended by Mr. PICHE, who moved that in the opinion of the House, Ottawa ought not to be the permanent capital, which proposition was carried by a vote of 64 to 50—the majority against the Ministers being 14. Mr. MACDONALD, however, was not disposed to regard the result in the light of a want-of-confidence vote, though the opposition strongly insisted that such was its true interpretation, and a refusul of the House to adjourn, upon a motion by Mr. BROWN, was claimed as a triumph of the Ministry.

So far we find the proceedings in Canadian papers. By telegraph we learn, that on Thursday the Ministry found themselves compelled to resign, and that Mr. BROWN, the triumphant leader of the Opposition, was intrusted by the Governor-General with the formation of a new one. Mr. BROWN had succeeded in forming a Cabinet, which will be announced to-day.

The question of locating the Capital may be considered as reopened, and the competition between the Canadian cities will be at least as lively as before.

The Kansas Election.

To-day the people of Kansas decide whether they will accept the Lecompton Constitution in manner and form as the same is presented by the English bill, which passed Congress near the close of the late session. That they will reject it by a large majority is generally believed, not only at the North, but in the Southern States as well; and, until the report of Gov. DENVER's prediction to the contrary, this result was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. What ground that functionary can have for his statement that the Lecompton instrument will be adopted, if indeed he has, in point of fact, made such a statement, it is difficult to imagine. The only possible agency which could produce such a result would be an extensive invasion of spurious voters from Missouri. Such an outrage, at this stage of Kansas history, is exceedingly improbable; and from what the public understand of Gov. D.'s character, his connivance, tacit or otherwise, is still less likely to happen. We shall soon know the upshot of the protracted Lecompton struggle. Unless appearances are very deceptive, the contest is to be left entirely to the people of Kansas at last, as it should have been from the first; and with their free decision all will be content.

The quiet which now pervades the country, in relation to Kansas affairs, is both remarkable and instructive. After the fierce collisions which grew out of unauthorized interference from abroad, there comes a great calm so soon as it is thoroughly understood that Kansas is to be left to herself. The country looks to her settlement of the slavery question with unabated interest, yet without excitement, thus practically recognizing the right of the people to determine for themselves the character of their institutions. That the inhabitants of Kansas will decide wisely, we feel every confidence.

THE AMBASSADOR TO FRASER'S RIVER.—If it had been President BUCHANAN'S design to create an imbroglio at the New-Caledonia gold-diggings, his choice of NUGENT, the late editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, might be pronounced not only unexceptionable, but singularly judicious. A man better calculated to stir up broils could not be found, or one who would command, in a measure more diminutive, the respect of the California miners. But if, as we are bound to suppose, the appointment was made for pacific purposes, and by means of judicious advice to exercise a good influence over the rough spirits at the mines, so as to prevent the difficulties which may be likely to arise between our citizens and the British employes of the Hudson's Bay Company, then we can conceive of nothing more intensely absurd than the selection of this restless, quarrelsome, office-seeking Irishman.

Manifestly, the person chosen for such service should be a citizen of mature judgment, quiet temper, and great weight of character. He should be one to whose friendly voice disputants would listen, and in whose wise counsels his countrymen would readily confide.

The case appears to be that NUGENT came from California to Washington, determined to have an office of some sort, and one has been made for him. He is at least competent to take the salary, and no other qualification has been required by the Administration.

Post-Office Hoaxing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here from Halifax about 5 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded South, over the New-Haven road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon.

Why are the European mails permitted to lay over fifteen hours at Boston, when by a little dispatch on the part of the Post-Office officials, they might have been forwarded by the evening mail *vid* Stonington?

New-York merchants get their letters twenty-four hours after the Bostonians. Why are the mails *vid* Boston delivered here on Friday of every other week, and those directed to New-York invariably on Wednesday? Is not the Boston route the shortest? Who is to blame? Yours, MERCHANT.

We are unable to give any satisfactory explanation of Post-Office phenomena, or of the particular case to which our correspondent alludes. We should be very glad to know why our own letters by the *Europa* were not delivered until eight hours after the receipt of the newspaper mail by the same steamer. Perhaps it is all owing to the miserable, old, inconvenient building in which, for some inscrutable reason, the Administration compels the business of our City Post-Office to be transacted. It is a special wonder, in fact, that the Post-Office employes contrive to dispatch their business so well as they do in such a dilapidated and cramped-up place. There is not a private business establishment that is half so badly provided for as our City Post-Office. While our express companies have erected for their accommodation commodious and elegant buildings, in convenient locations, our Post-Office, the most important by far in all the country, is condemned by the President and the Postmaster-General to a rickety old church, which was built to meet the necessities of one of our religious sects more than a century ago. Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnatti, New-Orleans, Providence and Charleston, have all had new Post Offices granted to them by the nation, the most of them new and magnificent structures, yet New-York has never had a Post-Office belonging to the Government, the Postmaster-General having been content to rent any old rookery he could find that would answer a temporary purpose.

The *Tribune* states that an appropriation of $250,000 has been made by Congress for the purpose of purchasing a site and constructing a Post-Office. But the sum is understated just one-half. It was during the administration of President PIERCE that the appropriation of $500,000 was made by Congress for this purpose; but President BUCHANAN took upon himself to appraise our real estate, and he declared that only one-half should be paid for the site, and the other half for the construction of the building. The amount is altogether inadequate for the purpose, but it ought to be employed as far as it will go. The cost of the Custom House and Post-Office in New-Orleans is about three millions of dollars, but there is no reason why the nation should expend six times the amount on a building there that it appropriates for a similar one here.

The *Tribune* proposes the very novel method of bringing the subject of our Post-Office grievances before the public, with the hope of something being done. But this is quite unnecessary, for the public happen to be thoroughly informed on the subject by daily experience, and, besides, the public has no power to do anything, except to grin and bear its grievances. All the power lies in the hands of the President, who may afford us relief whenever he may think us entitled to it.

Outrage upon the Sensibilities of the People.

The best abused man in the whole country just now, appears to be that unworthy inheritor of a noble name, JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Esq., of Virginia, and, unlike most best abused men, we are sorry to be compelled to say that we think he is well entitled to all the abuse he gets. He has been heretofore pretty well berated for his mercenary conduct in relation to the tomb of his immortal relative, but a fresh outburst of popular indignation has been caused by a report, which is generally believed, that he intends to remove the remains of the "Father of his Country" from Mount Vernon, previous to the transfer of the property to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

But, as poor an opinion as we have a right to entertain of Mr. WASHINGTON, we must confess that we cannot believe this report. It cannot be true. For the honor of human nature it should not be believed; but if it should prove to be true, then it should be considered sufficient evidence of the insanity of Mr. WASHINGTON, and he should be dealt with accordingly. The Virginians owe it to themselves either to declare this wretched man *non compos*, or else to banish him from the State. If the Virginians put women into the penitentiary for being guilty of the enormous crime of teaching little negroes the alphabet, we cannot understand how their nice sense of honor can endure such conduct as that of Mr. WASHINGTON. In the meantime, while the tomb of WASHINGTON and the sacred dust which it contains is in the legal possession of such an unnatural monster, the people ought not to remain quiet. It is at this particular time, therefore, that the association of New-York ladies for the purpose of raising the necessary sum of money to redeem the tomb of WASHINGTON from the clutches of its greedy proprietor, can appeal with peculiar force to the sympathies of our fellow-citizens for aid. It is quite time that this begging for money to pay for the tomb of the Father of his Country came to an end, and the last report about Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON will probably have the effect of securing the most laudable object at which the ladies of New York aim.

THE CASS-YRISSARI TREATY.—Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Secretary of State has received official notification from Señor YRISSARI that the treaty which has hung fire so long between this Government and that of Nicaragua has been delivered to him by General JEREZ. It has received modifications in two articles which relate to the transporting of troops across the Transit route, and the employment of an armed force for its protection. We learn that JEREZ is authorized to ratify the present Treaty or to make a new one, as circumstances may demand. There appears to be some doubt whether Gen. JEREZ comes accredited as a Minister with full powers, or with special instructions with reference to the settlement of all pending questions between the two Governments.

The Webster-Juarez contract, it is said, expired by limitation on the 31st of July, and that Mr. VANDERBILT has no new interest whatever in any grant direct or indirect in the Nicaraguan Transit.

A CANADIAN CRISIS.—If her Majesty's Provinces did not occasionally follow the example of her Majesty's Ministry by getting up a "crisis," they would lack in loyalty. Canada does a large business in the crisis line. A fresh one has come upon her. She is now struggling in the throes of a new Ministerial revolution. The Government has suffered a defeat in Parliament on the question of the removal of the capital to Ottawa, and the Ministry resigns in a body. The Governor-General sent for an editor-member from Parliament—Mr. GEORGE BROWN of the Toronto *Globe*—who is now engaged in the formation of a new Cabinet. It seems that this last quarrel came out of the flat refusal of the lower House of Parliament to ratify the Queen's selection of the little town of Ottawa as the new capital of the Province, and that the Macdonald Ministry not only became indignant at the rejection of its pet project, but insisted that the refusal of the House to second the motion was an indirect insult to Her Majesty, who had been graciously pleased to pitch upon Ottawa, she having been appointed arbiter in the case. The vote on the defeat of the Ministry, on Wednesday, was 64 to 50. Mr. BROWN is Premier of the new Cabinet, and of course has a party of anti-Ottawans under his lead. The Province is reported to be in a general ferment, and a grand row is in prospect.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—The Mammoth Festival commences to day, at 2 o'clock, when, if the weather be fine, we hope to see a large attendance. Everything that liberal expenditure could procure, or experienced management suggest, has been done. In every point of view, it will be the most elaborate and expensive open-air entertainment ever given in this City. The charge of admission is but twenty-five cents, and children under twelve years of age are admitted free—an excellent arrangement, which will enable large families to enjoy a fine entertainment at very small cost. The concert begins at 2 o'clock; on its termination, five bands of music will strike up in various parts of the gardens, for the convenience of those who feel disposed to dance; at nightfall the gardens will be illuminated with Professor GRANT's Calcium Lights; and at 8 o'clock there will be a magnificent display of fireworks, prepared expressly for the occasion by Messrs. EDGE. This is surely enough for one day's sport.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The eleventh annual benefit of the American Dramatic Fund takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. All the talent in the City is engaged in the performance, and the programme so long that we can merely direct attention to it in another column. The fund is a charitable provision for the sick, aged and infirm members of the profession, and is a source of much benefit. We hope the bank account will be benefited by the receipts to-night. The performance commences at 6½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The continued prosperity of the FLORENCES has led naturally to a prolongation of their engagement. To-night they enter on their fifth week, playing in LOVER's "White Horse of the Peppers," "Lola Montes" and the "Yankee Gal."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The comedy of the "Poor Gentleman" will be played here to-night, with BLAKE, BLOUGHAM, DAVENPORT and DAVIDGE in the principal parts.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The two popular tragedians, J. PROCTOR and R. JOHNSTON, appear here to-night in "Otnello" and "Catharine and Patruchio." The afterpiece is called "Hunting a Turtle."

FRENCH COMPANY.—The French performances at the Metropolitan Hall last week were attended by large and well pleased audiences. It is a good acting company, and shines to advantage in the gay little vaudevilles usually performed here. A very excellent ballet troupe has been added to the bill, and is an exceedingly popular feature. Performances on Tuesday and Friday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard, continues to delight the good people at this house; he delivers a lecture twice a day.

PALACE GARDEN.—This excellently conducted place of amusement continues to enjoy the greatest prosperity, and merits it. The concerts, under Mr. BAKER's direction, are very good. A large transparency of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has recently been added to the other attractions.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Mr T. D. RICE, the father of Ethiopian minstrelsy, has been added to the company here, and will make his first appearance to-night in "Jumbo Jum."

City Items.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH SURRENDERED BY HIS BAIL—HE FINDS ANOTHER FRIEND.—On Saturday morning Stephen H. BRANCH, of the *Alligator*, was given up by Mr. DONOVAN, who gave bail for him on the occasion of his second arrest. STEPHEN was detained for some time, but finally he was allowed to go in search of another friend. It was after 5 o'clock when he returned with Mr. J. PRESTON, of Christopher-street, who became security for his appearance when required. During the day, the Police arrested a number of newsboys who were selling the *Alligator*. They were taken before a magistrate and after having been told that if they sold it they would be liable to a criminal charge, they were dismissed.

ANOTHER WARRANT FOR GEORGE P. EDGAR.—On Saturday another warrant was issued for the arrest of GEORGE P. EDGAR, late of the late *Way of Life*. The charge is similar to that on which he was arrested a few days ago. The affidavit in the latter case was made by Mr. WILLIAM HERRIES, who was associated with him in editing the paper. Among other things, it states that after the *Way of Life* had died, subscriptions were received from subscribers at a distance, who were not aware that its publication had been stopped, and that Mr. EDGAR received all the moneys that came to the office. There is another affidavit contradicting the published statement of Mr. EDGAR.

DEPARTURE OF THE BLOUNT FAMILY.—Colonel BLOUNT, his wife and daughter, sailed in Saturday's steamer for Savannah on their way to Mobile. The rumor that Miss BLOUNT had disappeared again was without foundation. She went into the country, Wednesday morning, to stay with a friend until Saturday. Hence, perhaps, the report. She has given up all thoughts of DE RIVIERE it is said. The whereabouts of the latter are not definitely known. Some say he was at the Dey-street House in this City, Thursday night. Another report has it that he was at a pic-nic in New-Jersey, a few miles from Hoboken, Wednesday.

LOOK OUT FOR OMNIBUS CHANGE.—Three omnibus drivers, named ROBERT MORRIS, DAVID MURPHY and THOMAS RILEY, were arrested yesterday, by the Twenty-second Ward Police, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit United States coin. At their lodging place were found batteries, chemicals, dies, moulds, and all the necessary apparatus for manufacturing spurious coin of any denomination, from a single penny to a fifty-cent piece. A considerable quantity of the manufactured coin was also found. The accused were committed to answer. It is believed that a number of other stage-drivers are implicated with the accused.

AN OFFICER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT DEAD.—Mr. JONATHAN W. ODELL, formerly a Fourteenth Ward Policeman, and for several years past librarian and officer of the Superior Court, died last Friday at Mattituck, L. I. He was in the 69th year of his age, well known and highly esteemed.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-AVENUE.—The alarm of fire in the Fourth District, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the slight fire in the Waverley Dining saloon, in the basement of No. 5 Greenwich avenue. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Health met on Saturday.

Some days past, a letter having been addressed by the Mayor of Brooklyn to Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, respecting the *Cinderella* steam-tug, which is employed in the quarantine service, the Health Officer handed the communication to the captain of the *Cinderella*, who wrote to Mayor POWELL in reply. In this communication the captain states very emphatically that he had not touched at the Brooklyn shore, and had come up to New-York under sanction of the Health Commissioners.

Several captains and consignees of vessels in the lower bay applied for leave to come up. The Board rested in the general order.

It was stated that a petition is preparing, and in course of signature, from ship-owners and consignees, addressed to the President and Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reference to the cotton lying at quarantine, praying that it may be stored in the Government warehouses.

The Board then adjourned.

Herr Driesbach, the tamer of wild beasts, is now quietly farming in Potosi County, Wisconsin. The other day he called on the editor of the Grant County *Herald*, who seems, by the following remark, to have been magnetized by the same power that formerly subdued lions and tigers: "Herr Driesbach has remarkable eyes, black and shiney as anthracite, fearfully electric in power and bewilderingly fascinating. Whoever comes within his psychologic power feels a shock, at least a shiver."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia (Probably) Off Cape Race

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Gwalior Recaptured by the British Forces.

Chinese Fort at the Mouth of the Pei-ho Taken by the Allies.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 95 1-2@95 5-8.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Line—Office No. 31 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHN, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 1.

A steamer from Europe passed Cape Race at about noon, yesterday, and handed to a fisherman four copies of the Liverpool *Northern Times*, from the 20th to the 23d July, inclusive.

The name was not ascertained, and the customary dispatch from our agent in Liverpool having failed to come to hand, we are unable to say what vessel it was

The probability is, however, that it was the Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain JUDKINS, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 24th ult.

From the papers to hand the following summary has been made up.

The commercial advices are necessarily very imperfect, but the political news will be found of the highest interest, embracing, as it does, news of the recapture of Gwalior by the English and the taking of a Chinese fort mounting 138 guns, at the mouth of the Pei-ho.

An official telegram to the Foreign Office, received on the 22d of July, states that the steamer *Cantis* arrived at Suez on the 17th, with dates from Calcutta to 19th, Madras 25th, and Galle 29th of June; Hong-Kong to the 7th of June, and Aden to the 11th of July.

The forces under Sir HUGH ROSE had retaken Gwalior, after a severe fight of four hours.

The remainder of the Indian news is of an unimportant description.

The fort at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, mounting 138 guns, and backed by a large body of troops, was attacked on the 30th of May by the English and French gun-boats, and taken. The loss of the Allies was trifling. The Chinese stood to their guns very fairly.

On the 22d the forces commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool, and the squadron were in good health and spirits.

Six thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin China, are on their way to Pechelle.

From Canton, information was received that on the 2d of June an ineffectual attempt was made by the allies to rout the Chinese "braves" on the mountains in the vicinity.

Nangpo was in possession of the rebels, and the English Merchants had gone on board Her Majesty's ship *Surprise*.

The English news is generally unimportant.

The *Moniteur* ridicules the idea of a French invasion of England.

The Paris Conference closes on the 15th of August.

La Presse, Prince NAPOLEON's organ, complains of the severity of the treatment of the Press in the French Colonies.

The epidemic at Bergaze was diminishing.

There is nothing later from the telegraphic fleet than was reported by the *Vanderbilt*.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The transactions in Cotton continued moderate to-day, and the sales since Friday are 14,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The quantity of American on offer being large, previous rates were barely sustained.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—The sales of Cotton, to-day were 7,000 bales, the market being hardly so firm, and holders offering their stocks more freely.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—The sales to-day were about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market was dull, and there is no change to note in prices.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 were on speculation and for export. Prices were well maintained, and there was a fair inquiry, but holders offer so freely that the market continues very inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Although there had been large arrivals of Wheat, holders were firm. On Thursday a moderate business was done, and the finest qualities realized Tuesday's prices, while the lower descriptions declined 1d.@2d. per 70 lbs. Flour was neglected, except the best qualities of French and American; common sorts were 6d.@9d. lower.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

Consols are at 95⅛@95¼ for money, and 95⅝@95¾ for account.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Amended Cass-Yrisarri Treaty—The Powers of Jerez.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 1.

Mr. CASS has received official notification from Señor YRISSARI of the reception of the Nicaraguan treaty, which comes amended in articles 15 and 16. It is generally believed that the Government will not accept these modifications, but will insist upon a prompt ratification of the original treaty. It is announced that JEREZ is empowered by the MANAGUA Government to ratify the first treaty.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 31.

Doctor FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, informs the Interior Department that the fifteen children belonging to the train of emigrants who were murdered at Sweet Water, had been found and ransomed by the whites from the Indians. Early in June four Germans were murdered eighty miles from Salt Lake City, supposed by the Indians, who, it was reported, were creating difficulties on the southern route to California. Dr. F. intended visiting them with a view to their pacification.

The Ministerial riots in Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, July 30.

GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the Opposition, was yesterday intrusted by the Governor-General with the formation of a new Ministry, but has not yet succeeded in completing that important duty. The House met this afternoon, when a further adjournment until next Monday was asked for, in order to allow Mr. BROWN more time to accomplish his task. Great excitement prevails in our political circles.

TORONTO—8 P. M.

Mr. BROWN has succeeded in forming a Government Cabinet, and the announcement of the same will be made on Monday

Return of a Portion of Lieut. Ives' Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 31.

We have Leavenworth dates of the 28th ult., per United States Express to Boonesville on the 31st. A portion of the Expedition of Lieut. Ives which has been engaged in a survey of the Colorado River, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from California *vid* New-Mexico. Lieut. TIPTON, of the Third Artillery, and Capt. GIBBS, of the Mounted Rifles, accompanied the party. The steamer *Mink* has just returned from Fort Randall, having landed the detachment of the Second Infantry there. There was no news at the post.

The Burning of the Whaleship Cortez.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 31.

The whaleship *Herald*, at New-Bedford, brought as a passenger, Captain LAKEMAN, late of the ship *Cortez*, before reported burned at sea; also, the third and fourth mates and two seamen, charged with setting fire to the *Cortez*. They were brought to this city this morning by the United States Marshal. Two witnesses also arrived in the same ship.

Serious Railroad Accident.

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1858.

A serious accident occurred to the night train

on the Housatonic Railroad, near New-Milford, on Saturday night, by its running over a cow on the track. The middle car was thrown down an embankment of 30 feet, killing LEVI A. MILLS, Esq., of Fairfield, formerly of the firm MILLS, BRO. & Co., of New-York; seriously injuring Mrs. BASSETT, of Bridgeport, and slightly injuring some five or six others.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 31.

The steamer *North American* sailed from Quebec, at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool, with 57 cabin and 152 steerage passengers.

Personal Matters.

The Chicago *Times* has the following paragraph: "The notorious Fanny Peel, of this city, died lately at Mobile, of consumption. She was about thirty years of age and the daughter of a clergyman of Troy, N Y. At the age of fifteen years she was secured and ran away from home to the South. From thence she came to this city, a few years ago, and was the mistress of a musician. She was possessed of great personal beauty and talents, which would have enabled her to move in any circle of society, but by the heartlessness of some villain she was induced to adopt the degraded calling of a prostitute. She left this City for New-Orleans, at which place she rendered herself somewhat famous by selling her free negro coachman to a planter, and now we hear of her early death at Mobile.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner writes to the Boston *Traveller* that he is about to undertake the exploration of a route for a new line of Transatlantic Telegraph. He says: "It is my purpose to go over the whole route from Quebec to Europe, traversing Labrador, Davis' Straits, Greenland the sea to Iceland, and over that Isle, and thence by the Faroe Isles to Norway and to North Scotland I intend to see every foot of the land and water to be traversed before I present the enterprise for public favor. There will be no speculation in my undertaking. You will never hear of any stock in this line until it has been determined as a practicable route for the telegraph proposed."

The Rev Jeremiah Atwater died at his residence in New-Haven, on Thursday, at the advanced age of 81 years. He was a native of New Haven, and graduated at Yale in 1793, was tutor at Yale, and afterwards President of Middlebury College, Vermont, and Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

The Hon Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, has been appointed Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages and the Rev. Benjamin Paddock, of Trinity Church, Norwich, Professor of Latin, in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

The Rev. M. Spring, of East Hartford, had his house burned some time since To-day he rejoice. In the possession of a new one, which cost $2,500, all of which, and enough more to buy him a library was subscribed by his friends.

Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst, and his corps of assistants, are prosecuting their geological surveys of the State of Vermont with all possible speed. Professor Hitchcock is now exploring the islands of Lake Champlain.

Professor Day, of Lane Seminary, is dangerously ill, at New-Haven, Conn., under an attack of typhoid fever. His condition is represented as exceedingly critical.

An Ohio Silver-Hunting Expedition for Arizona.

A company, of formidable means and appointments, has been organized in Cincinnati this season to operate in the silvery lands of Arizona. The last of the company left Cincinnati for Tubac, Arizona, on Tuesday and the whole party will rendezvous at Port Lavacca, Texas, and thence proceed together. Their train will consist of six wagons, a drove of 130 mules, and thirty persons on horseback. Each man will be armed with a Sharp's rifle and revolvers, and the wagons will be loaded with mining machinery, tools, and stores for one year's subsistence. Their property is valued at $30,000, and the Company take with them a printing office for the purpose of publishing the Arizona *Messenger* at Tubac. Mr. E. E. Cross, formerly associated with the Cincinnati press, goes as editor. This is a new feature of mining enterprise, and will enable the Company to blazon their own success or tamper down a failure. The adventurers will move from Port Lavacca to San Antonio; thence west to Pecos River, up that stream several hundred miles, and thence across to El Paso, through Mesilla Valley to Tubac. Their destination is the old Mexican silver mines of Santa Rita, which they design to open

The Harney-Dillaye Affair.

The Washington *Union's* New York correspondent rejoices that Mr. HART pummelled DILLAYE. The following is from his last letter to the *Union:*

"The morning papers contain pretty accurate details of the *rencontre* of yesterday, between our friend EMANUEL B. HART and Mr. STEPHEN DILLAYE, the dismissed appraiser. Mr HART did not strike DILLAYE until the latter said he was armed, and put his hand into his pocket as if to draw and use some deadly weapon. The gross attacks on the surveyor, contained in the disgusting epistle which the ex-appraiser addressed to Hon Mr. COBB, were well calculated to excite Mr. HART's indignation, and *I am credibly informed that Mr. Dillaye has considerably aggravated the original provocation by his subsequent conduct.* Attacks of the grossest, foulest, most false and castardly character, against the public and private reputation of certain prominent politicians in this city, and of their families, have been recently made, and *it is strongly suspected that the ostensible party making these attacks is only a puppet in the hands of others, who pull the wires in fancied security* Great allowance is to be made for those who are thus basely assailed if they transgress the bounds of strict propriety and seek to avenge their wrongs in their own way, and little or no pity can be felt for those who descend to slander as a weapon of political warfare if they receive the corporeal punishment which they have so wantonly provoked.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE MISSOURI BORDER.—We are advised that official information was received at Jefferson yesterday, to the effect that MONTGOMERY'S band of marauders have again crossed the borders, and besides other depredations committed on the property of our citizens in Bates and Vernon Counties, have killed three citizens—Pro-Slavery men—one of them named POPE, near Papinsville, for no other or better reason than that they were supposed to be Pro-Slavery men, and endeavored to protect their property. The excitement in those counties is represented as intense, and for aught we can see, State aid will be necessary to suppress the marauding villains and protect the persons and property of our citizens. We have the news from an undoubted source, and are informed that it came in such a shape as to call for an immediate meeting of the Governor's advisers.

St. Louis Republican.

WAS ANYBODY BURIED IN A WELL?—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells the following: "Quite an excitement is said to exist near Millersburg, Iowa, in consequence of the spiritual revelations of a boy, who asserts that THOMAS (whose mysterious disappearance was noticed about a year ago) was shot and then thrown into the well of one of the persons arrested about that time on suspicion of being his murderer, and that his horse was "backed" down the well alive, and the well filled up. A large number of persons congregated about the well on the 3d inst. to dig down and ascertain the truth of the boy's story. When they had dug down about 25 feet, a stench arose so nauseating that they had to fill up the well. It was their determination, however, to dig from the side of the well. But the owner swears he will shoot any one who makes any further attempts.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK PICKPOCKET.—This morning, Detective-Officer LYNCH arrested a man named WILLIAM DAY, *alias* Squib Dickson, *alias* Johnson, as being a fugitive from justice in New York. It appears that at the great base ball match at the Fashion Course, Long Island, on Wednesday of last week, a gentleman from Brooklyn had his pocket picked of his pocket-book, containing notes of the value of seven hundred dollars and some money, and DAY, with a lad he had in company with him, were arrested as the thieves. DAY was put in charge of an officer, to be taken to Brooklyn, but on the way he set on the policeman, and, giving him a severe pounding, made his escape. On the arrival of the train from New-York, at 5½ o'clock last evening, Mr. LYNCH recognized DAY, followed him to his hotel, and arrested him this morning. DAY is a noted pickpocket, belonging to Manchester, England, and he has only been in this country about a year. He will be returned to New-York to-morrow.—*Boston Ledger, July 29.*

San Salvador—Another Picture.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Permit me to contradict those statements of your correspondent, relating to the exceeding abundance of provisions there, their cheapness, &c. I have been to that "earthly Paradise," and should know *something* of it. La Union is one of the *hottest* places in Central America, to begin with; and although the inhabitants are a *little* more civilized than in *Honduras*, they are, (excepting the foreigners,) chiefly noted for the *profundity* of their ignorance. In that particular, however, they closely resemble all the rest of the natives of the more *Southern* Central American States.

Then, as to articles of diet: Your correspondent states that oysters are abundant and cheap; but he does not say what *kind* of oysters they are. They bear no comparison whatever with *our* bivalves, being of a suspiciously bilious color, and about one-sixth the size.

If Mr. † has been able to get a tenderloin steak (!) in Central America, he has been more lucky than other travelers, inasmuch as oxen after being butchered are *always cut into narrow strips*, which are dried in the sun, and cooked as required.

Your correspondent should remember that "what everybody *says must be* true," and I feel pretty confident that I should be borne out in my opinion by all other unfortunates who have been at any time so unlucky as to be doomed to a residence (however brief) in Central America.

As for myself, though I never wanted for the "*mealies*" while in that country, *I found it pretty* hard, as a general thing, while traveling, to get *anything* to eat, excepting a few plantains.

In strong contrast to the delightful meal enjoyed by your correspondent, while climbing Conchagua, I will furnish you with the bill of fare for breakfast, dinner and supper enjoyed by "the subscriber:"—Breakfast—tortillas and frijoles; dinner—tortillas, *carne*, (sem-occasionally—said *carne* being the above-mentioned *string* beef,) and plantains; supper—plantains and mantequilla!

The question naturally arises whether "the thousands of starving poor in New-York" would better their forlorn condition by removing to a country where the above-named dainties are *scarce* and hard to obtain "for love or money."

Query: Has your corresponddent enjoyed an immunity from the attacks of those delightful insects called "*sancudas, niguas, garripatas, jejenes,*" &c., to say nothing of scorpions, centipedes, &c., &c. Yours, in haste, KEENSARVEY.

Captain De Camp on Pete Dawson and Dance-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the public Press have descanted somewhat freely upon the arrest of PETER DAWSON, keeper of an alleged disorderly house in Cherry-street, and drawing largely upon their own imagination, and assuming that to be data from which they could infer that all said of DAWSON's house is true, charging myself and others with "whitewashing" the said DAWSON, thereby misleading the public into the belief that those from whom he procured affidavits, to be used upon a plea of guilty, in mitigation of punishment, must necessarily be his political friends. Nothing, however, can be more foreign to the truth. DAWSON is not a politician, nor has he ever been elected to the Legislature, neither is his house in Cherry-street a prison, with bars bolts, grates, traps, or anything of the kind. That he has kept girls confined there, against their will, for years, months, or even weeks, is utterly preposterous. There has not been a girl in his house since the organization of the Police who could not procure her release any hour of the day or night by sending for an officer. That such a house could exist without my knowledge and with my consent is not very probable. In vindication of the present Police in the Fourth Precinct, I unhesitatingly pronounce the charge, that such a house as DAWSON's is represented to be can be found within its limits, to be *entirely false.* My affidavit simply declares that DAWSON's is no worse than other houses of a similar character in the Ward, and in this I am corroborated by a number of others, who, in point of respectability will compare favorably with any man in the community. But other gentlemen, who make some statements much stronger than my own, seem to be lost sight of. This is an invidious distinction which I regard as a compliment. Gentlemen who are so much concerned for my reputation, and talk so learnedly about dance houses in the Fourth Ward, would do well to furnish the evidence that houses such as PETER DAWSON's has been represented do exist, then nothing shall be omitted on my part to break up the same forthwith.

Further, it has been circulated, that from the fact of DAWSON being possessed of plenty of money, improper influence has been brought to bear upon the Police to screen DAWSON and protect his house. This statement I also pronounce false.

MORRIS DE CAMP,
Inspector Fourth Metropolitan Police Precinct.

The Fitton Contempt Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day "Fair Play" after speaking of the discharge of Officer KEEFE, on the order for contempt, in the above case, asks "Would it not be right and serving the ends of justice, to have the principal (General NYE) punished for contempt?" Without arguing the justice or injustice of such a course, or the benefits which might result therefrom, I feel constrained to tell "Fair Play" that he could not be punished for contempt. If any affidavit which I could have made, consistent with the truth and facts would have been sufficiently strong to draw Mr. NYE within the pale of the law, I should have applied for my order immediately upon the discharge of this subordinate officer, whose principal he was, and brought him up.

That General NYE directed KEEFE, in the event of FITTON's discharge from the writ of *habeas corpus*, to immediately re-arrest him upon a charge of grand larceny, and bring him back," is an undeniable fact, such direction being given in my presence.

But in order to make General NYE liable to be held for contempt, he must have been present in Court when he gave the order to his officer, and while there have directed the violence to be used upon FITTON, when resisting the officer in a pretended discharge of his duty.

If an order had been granted against NYE to show cause, he would doubtless, upon its argument, have shown good cause, for the reason that he merely gave the order to arrest, but did not specify any particular mode in which such arrest was to be effected, and that he never intended it should have been effected in the Court-room, and thus have thrown the blame back upon the shoulders of his more ignorant and less culpable companion.

This, as matter of law, would have been good cause," and would be sufficient, in my opinion, to discharge the order as to himself, inasmuch as no force was recommended in order to accomplish the arrest, but merely to arrest and bring back the accused, which would render the officer so ordering, liable to an action for damages, for the illegal detention and false imprisonment of the party so arrested, in conjunction with the officer making the arrest.

I feel, therfore, obliged to admit, that, however reprehensible the conduct of Gen. NYE has been in this matter, whether officially, professionally (as a lawyer) or in any other manner, that no order could possibly reach him, for the offender in this case has successfully managed to keep without the reach of the law.

I have merely given this brief opinion of my own in regard to the liability of Gen. NYE to be held for contempt in reply to the question of "Fair Play," and do not regard it at all necessary to detail any facts connected with this singular case here, as I am advised by my associate at Rhode Island that further proceeding will be had in the matter, when the conduct of some of our New-York City officials will become transparent. Respectfully Yours,

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858. W. P. I.

P. S. Immediately after the second arrest, the prisoner was liberated and went home to Rhode Island. Query: Who let him go?

The Harigate Pilot Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the published report of the above case, in your paper of this day, there are some errors which, in justice to my client, I should like to have corrected

First The statute is not correctly quoted. The words of the statute under which the prosecution was instituted are as follows: "If any person, other than a Hellgate pilot, *or one of the crew of the vessel* shall pilot for any other person any vessel of any description through the channel of the East River commonly called Hellgate, or board such vessel for that purpose, or offer to pilot any vessel, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars for every such offence, or, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as such." (1 Rev. Stat., 4th Ed., p 1066, sec. 27.)

The section is very clumsily drawn, and as the complaint did not in any manner follow the statute, before proceeding with the trial, I moved to dismiss it as not setting forth sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the Court. The motion was denied, and an exception duly taken and noted. It was proved upon the trial, that the captains of each of the vessels, towed by the *J. B. Secor, expressly refused to receive any pilots, and stated they would act as their own pilots,* and that they employed the defendant *to tow, and not to pilot their vessels.* This evidence is altogether omitted in the report, as is also the fact, that Justice STEERS stated from the bench that he totally dissented from the judgment of his associates. These important omissions impress me with the belief that the report of the case was not furnished by your usually very accurate and impartial reporter.

Notice of appeal has been duly given, and as the case involves important principles, it will be carried, should it become necessary, to the court of last resort.

Yours respectfully, J. B. P.

A Hard Case—Trust in the Physician.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A fine little girl, 16 years of age, had a slight fall while playing, and hurt her hip; the family physician was sent for, who expressed his fears that she was getting the hip disease, whereupon the parents of the child determined to take the matter in hand without delay, and sent for a celebrated doctor, whom I shall call Dr. ——, he having made that disease a special study. The Doctor made a careful examination, and pronounced it hip disease of the most aggravated character, and forthwith began the usual mode of treatment, strictly interdicting walking, &c. For nine months his patient was kept in a reclining posture, and carried about like a baby. Once a week the Doctor came regularly, and one morning he was encouraged to believe that in six months more (making *fifteen months* from the date of her attack) he would permit her to walk, although she would be then and forever afterwards lame. The idea of the child being ever able to walk was a bright gleam of hope, and the parents determined to see whether so very favorable a view of the case would be coincided in by three of the most eminent of the profession in this City. Accompanied by their family physician they visited these gentlemen, each of whom, after a careful and separate examination of the child, gave without hesitation their unqualified opinion that *she did not have, nor ever had,* the "hip complaint," her trouble being merely a little inflammation of the outer bone, and desired her to get up and walk, which she did as well as her stiffened limbs would permit, and at this moment she walks without the slightest impediment in her gait. For such a piece of *wanton cruelty* (the reputation of the Doctor is too high for the plea of ignorance of his profession) you will say the redress is to be found in a suit at law for malpractice, but this is a proceeding which few would like to engage in, and if the recital of this one case of the scores that happen daily will be the means of awakening and warning the public of the danger of relying upon the judgment of any *one* medical practitioner in a case of importance, however high his position, then will the object of this communication have been attained. A. S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

[The writer of the above gives his own name, as well as those of the surgeons referred to.]

THE CORCORAN AND MURUAGA SCANDAL.

A Plain Statement of the Whole Affair from its Commencement, by a Responsible Witness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Most of your contemporaries have lent their columns to the publication of *ex parte* statements concerning the recent difficulty between Mr MURUAGA and Mr. CORCORAN, of Washington City, in which every variety of misrepresentation, false assumption and malevolent criticism abounds, with a view to damage Mr. MURUAGA's reputation, and extricate Mr. CORCORAN from the disgraceful position in which he has placed himself. Your journal has been an honorable exception. You have had the magnanimity to refrain from joining in the attack, and have proved that, in your estimate of the merits of a controversy, you do not consider that the reputed colossal wealth of one of the disputants is an unmistakable evidence of the complete justice of his cause and the propriety of his conduct, or that the less easy circumstances of the other disputant render it impossible for him to have thought or acted otherwise than improperly.

As a friend of Mr. MURUAGA, I am encouraged by a sense of gratitude for your generosity and manifest love of fair play to hope that you will allow me, through the columns of the TIMES, to reply to the various statements which have appeared to Mr. MURUAGA's prejudice, in the shape of letters from anonymous writers and editorial comments thereon.

Mr. MURUAGA has not been in any hurry to make a reply. He waited patiently until his opponents had exhausted their means of attack—the only means to which they seem willing to resort—thinking it better, like FRANKLIN, "to say grace over the whole barrel" than to reply separately to each of his anonymous foes. It is with great reluctance that I obtrude myself on the notice of the public, but as a persistent effort has been made by Mr. CORCORAN and some of his friends to crush Mr. MURUAGA by calumnies and persecution, and by the abuse of wealth, station and power to warp public opinion against him, I am resolved to state his case, to appeal to the justice and honor of the American people, confident that, though his assailants by equivocal means have amassed vast riches, and risen to high position in the Commonwealth, they will not be permitted to trample him under their feet, or destroy his reputation, though he be a foreigner, not the head of a great banking establishment, nor yet a Senator from Louisiana or Indiana.

Supposing even that Mr. MURUAGA, who is certainly Mr. CORCORAN's equal, had paid attentions to the daughter which proved distasteful to the father, a frank intimation to that effect would have produced immediate acquiescence in his wish. Yet, under this impression, and with a view to effect this result, Mr. C. accuses Mr. M., in the street, of following his niece with an improper motive. The insult was so gross—the accusation so revolting, that he was bound to resent it, and challenged Mr. CORCORAN, but apprised him at the same time of his willingness to meet any younger member of his family who would consent to take his place, and give him the satisfaction due for so gratuitous and unmanly an outrage. Had he feared a renewal of Mr. MURUAGA's friendly relations with his daughter, had he desired, by a public quarrel, to make an eternal breach between Mr. MURUAGA and his family, he could have done so in a less gross and unseemly manner than by resorting to the dirty and disingenuous pretext which he made the groundwork of his first offence.

Mr. MURUAGA's challenge was borne to Mr. CORCORAN by the Count RAASLOFF, late Danish Minister at Washington. Mr. CORCORAN declared his perfect readiness to fight, and in stentorian accents reiterated to Count R. the most emphatic assurances of his personal prowess and sanguinary disposition. His eagerness to convince his friends of his valor probably betrayed him into the commission of the unusual imprudence of informing his daughter, also, of his hostile designs, and as may be naturally supposed, the young lady was most painfully alarmed, and anxious to discover some means of preventing the meeting. She accordingly wrote Mr. MURUAGA several notes, urgently requesting him to come to see her, and such was her anxiety and mental suffering that he resolved, at any risk, to comply with her request, and accordingly went to Mr. CORCORAN's house, into which he was admitted by Miss CORCORAN. While there Mr CORCORAN, who was dining with Senator SLIDELL, having been apprised of this visit by some of his menials, suddenly returned home, in company with the Senator from Indiana. He was met at the door of the picture gallery by his daughter who, in reply to his brutal and enraged language, assured him that he was misinformed as to Mr. M.'s presence in his house. Hearing the young lady's denial, and wishing if possible to save her from the savage vengeance of her father, should he discover her innocent deception Mr. MURUAGA stooped behind the piano in the picture gallery, in the hope that Mr. C. would abandon his search and that further *esclandre* would thus be avoided. Heedless of his daughter's assurances and tearful entreaties, and unmindful of every consideration of delicacy, Mr. CORCORAN continued his course, and rushed in the room followed by three servants and the honorable Senator from Indiana. As soon as they entered, and Mr MURUAGA saw that further concealment was useless, he stepped forward and was immediately attacked by Mr. C., his lacqueys and his Senatorial Champion. Not being physically very powerful, he found it hard to struggle with his four assailants. And unwillingness to commit any act of violence in the presence of the young lady, forbade his using any deadly weapon. He therefore scrambled out of the room as he best could, and when in the entrance hall being again seized by Mr. CORCORAN, he was compelled to free himself from his grasp by striking him twice in the face. It will be seen from the above, that Mr. MURUAGA entered Mr. CORCORAN's house at the express invitation of his daughter, and for the purpose of calming the fears which she entertained for his safety, after learning from her father that he meant to fight a duel with him. Mr. MURUAGA was brutally assaulted by Mr. CORCORAN and his menials in presence of Miss CORCORAN, and though he was armed and able to rid himself effectually of all his assailants, he did not use any arm, preferring to settle his difficulty with Mr. C. in another place and in another manner, and having no desire to disable the menials who were earning their master's favor and money, while they were obeying his orders. He found, however, on sending a second challenge to Mr. C. for this second outrage that the valor of which he so loudly boasted to Count RAASLOFF had all evaporated, and that on the false and disgracefully cowardly pretext that he had violated his domicile, he declined to give him any satisfaction for the insult he had offered him.

Mr. CORCORAN knows, and so do his friends, Senators BRIGHT and SLIDELL, that the accusation that Mr. MURUAGA violated any rule of gentlemanly propriety or honorable conduct is both false and cowardly. They know that he could not honorably have refused Miss C.'s invitation, and they further know that his conduct while in the house was as creditable and forbearing as that of Mr. C.'s was treacherous and pusillanimous.

Finding that all chance of forcing Mr. CORCORAN to behave like a gentleman in this country was hopeless, when he learned that he had gone to New-York, with the design of embarking for Europe, he resolved to follow him and endeavor to reawaken there that valiant spirit of the possession of which he had assured Count RAASLOFF, and had so thoroughly convinced Senators BRIGHT and SLIDELL that they assured Mr. MURUAGA's friends, Messrs. BRIGNO and WARD, that Mr. C. "was not only willing but eager for the affray."

When Mr. C. learned that Mr. M. occupied a room in the same hotel in this City in which he was lodging, he tried, by banker-power, to get him ejected from the house, and failing in that enterprise, directed his daughter to ask an interview with him. The request was made and granted. Mr. M. was asked by Miss C. to return to her the letters which she had written him He immediately complied with the demand, and saw Miss C. burn the notes. Among them was that one in which she invited him to her father's house on the night on which he was assaulted, and though by destroying that note he knew that he was divesting himself of the best shield against the attacks of Mr. C. and his friends, he hesitated not to make the sacrifice rather than expose himself to the reproach of want of generosity or due consideration for the young lady's feelings.

When the difficulty between Mr. C. and Mr. M. first commenced, the latter applied to his Government for a *congé*, in order to place himself on an equal footing with Mr. C. After two months delay he received it, and immediately on its receipt notified Mr. C. that if he persisted in his refusal to give him honorable satisfaction for the insults of which he complained, he would attack him the first time he met him in the street. For several days he watched Mr. C.'s in and outgoings; but owing to his extreme prudence in being always provided with a female escort, he was unable to execute his threat. At last, on the 5th of July, he caught Mr. C. unattended by his female body guard, and he speedily threw his gloves in his face. Mr. C. drew a pistol, but when he saw that Mr. M. was armed, he returned it to his pocket, generously informing him that "he did not want to kill him." I believe that Mr. C. anticipated a desperate beating or a murderous attack from Mr. M.; that when he found that he had only slapped his face with his glove, he felt inexpressibly relieved and happy. Believing, however, that he had offered him a mortal insult, and being still willing to allow him to lift himself to the level of honorable men. Mr. M. notified him that he should remain at Baltimore for forty-eight hours, to receive any message he might think proper to send him. From that hour to this he has had no direct communication from Mr C.

Mr. MURUAGA has learnt that the Police of Washington were applied to arrest him on the strength of the menace implied in his letter No. 3, but that, they knowing their duty, declined to obey. He has learnt that the Spanish Minister has been urged to dismiss him from his official position, that he has been made the subject of Cabinet consultations, that the power of the Department of State was invoked to accomplish what the Police declared themselves incompetent to perform; and that two Honorable Senators have recommended his expulsion from the country. As evidence of the power which money can command, even among the highest and mightiest in the land, the foregoing efforts to ruin him are convincing; but they furnish no less convincing proof of the fact that Mr. C, Mr. SLIDELL and Mr. BRIGHT have a better knowledge of the principles and practice of the game of brag than of the Code of Honor. They have tried, by the force of wealth and influence, to overwhelm Mr. M. by their calumnies and swagger, and with the smartness of the practised bully, have endeavored to knock him down, stamp on and throw him into the street, having first, as they thought, stolen an advantage over him.

Mr. C. has been as unfortunate in the choice of his backers, as in that of his editorial defenders, and anonymous letter-writers. Had he selected gentlemen of less cunning and more honor, of a less perfect knowledge of the tricks of political sharpers and blacklegs, and a more adequate conception of the duties and obligations of gentlemen;—had he asked the advice of purer antecedents and less dubious reputations than his two Senatorial Councillors, he would not now be reduced to the pitiful position which he occupies in the estimation of every honorable man.

When, for an imaginary insult, Mr. SOULE, a young gentleman of twenty, without diplomatic position or privilege saw fit to challenge the Duke of ALBA, ageo forty-five, a grandee of Spain, and brother-in-law of the Empress of the French, the cartel was accepted without comment, and the duel took place without the intervention of the Government or the Police. But when a gentleman of tolerably high diplomatic standing for his years asks satisfaction for a gross insult and brutal assault, the cry of "Mad Dog" is raised, and even the most reasonable apology refused with scorn.

Mr. SLIDELL might have had more charity and generosity for M. MURUAGA's situation. I would not refer to the *True Delta* for that gentleman's history; but if report speaks truly, the honorable Senator from Louisiana has been guilty at Mr. MURUAGA's age of less blameless conduct than paying honorable addresses to a banker's daughter.

Mr. CORCORAN's newspaper defenders have been not less indiscreet than his more exalted advisers. The comparison between his situation and that of the BLOUNT family, and Mr. WOODVILLE, is as untrue in fact as it is execrable in judgment and taste. His scribes ought to know that they can never whitewash him or rescue him from his degraded position by blackening Mr. MURUAGA or degrading his reputation, while in making any comparison between his family and the heroines of the BLOUNT and WOODVILLE affair they are guilty of the grossest outrage against the reputation of a pure and innocent girl, who has already suffered grievously from her father's madness and indiscretion, and the bad counsel of his advisers.

Mr. MURUAGA cares not for the attack of anonymous libelers, whether their effusions appear in the Columns of the *Union* in the absence of the responsible Editors or in the shape of a letter from a Virginia Spring. He shall not notice anything they write in future. "*Il y a des gens qui ne montent pas a la hauteur de son dédain*" He leaves it to the American people to decide whether the assault's that have been made against Mr. MURUAGA's honor, reputation and peace of mind have been fair or merited; whether a combination has not been formed to ruin him, an humble gentleman, in order to save the position of the rich banker, and whether the wretches by whom this combination was made, and who now cower and skulk behind the arras of their own contrivance, are not as disgraced and degraded as if he had the power to drag them from it. As a stranger and as a gentleman, conscious of no fault, Mr. MURUAGA appeals to the American people to rescue the indictment which swagger, cowardice, deceit, selfishness and the corrupting influence of money have forged against him.

Brooklyn Items.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.—The Board of Assessors confirmed the Assessment Rolls for 1858 last Saturday The Common Council have adopted a rule that all corrections must be made before the rolls are closed, unless the delinquents can show, by affidavit, sufficient reason for not appearing at the proper time, or that the correction asked for was the error of the Assessors, committed by them after the time allowed for correction.

POLICY SHOP BROKEN UP.—On Saturday last Detectives HIGGINS and FROST, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, made a descent upon a noted policy-shop, kept by CHRISTIAN BOLEN, at No. 151 Adams-street, and succeeded in arresting, besides the proprietor, JOHN M. SCHRIBNER, PATRICK COLGAN, CATHERINE RUSSELER, and a little girl, not more than 10 years old, who had been sent in by her mother to purchase policies. All of these parties were held to answer.

COMMITTED.—JAMES BURLEIGH and JOHN STEVENS, two pickpockets, arrested for practicing their profession in the crowd outside of the Jail during the excitement attending the execution of KELLY, Friday last, were on Saturday committed to answer by Justice Morehouse. Before being committed they were induced to sit for their portraits, and their counterfeit presentment now adorns the private office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—Coroner REDDING, on Saturday last, held an inquest on the body of a man at New-Lots, who died from being kicked in the stomach by a horse. The name of the deceased is not known. He was a German, about 22 years old, and had been in the employ of the Messrs. WYCKOFFS, farmers, in Lots, for several days.

THAT MASTODON.—The last rumor of finding the remains of a Mastodon in one of the Brooklyn Water-Works ponds, turns out not to be true. Something *hard* was found, which, upon analysis, made by Mr. MOORE, of Hempstead, proves to be nothing more than vegetable and earthy matter, with a considerable amount of iron, but without any trace of lime.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 240 deaths in Brooklyn, an increase of nearly one hundred over the week previous

SHARP PRACTICE.—A woman went to the City Hall, Saturday, to obtain a permit for the Almshouse While waiting for an opportunity to lay her case before the Superintendent of the Poor, one of those sharp gentlemen about the hall, who are always willing to make a little money, got hold of her, and under pretence of furthering her views, rushed her into one of the Police Courts, complained of her as a vagrant, and had her sent to the Penitentiary, making his fees by the operation. Such transactions are of daily occurrence, and we would call the attention of the Tax Payers' Association to it.

CHILD RECOVERED.—The boy GEORGE CHESTER, who was stolen a few days ago, from his mother's residence No. 42 Pacific-street, was recovered on Saturday last. He was found in custody of the woman who stole him. The parents were so rejoiced at the recovery of their child, that they neglected to detain the woman.

CRUELTY TO A SEAMAN.—DITMAS CORBELL, Captain of a schooner lying at the foot of Washington street, was on Saturday fined $25, by Justice VOORHIES, for cruelly beating a sailor named PETER SCHAPP. The violence was entirely unprovoked.

A WARNING.—Health Warden LOTT, on Saturday last, arrested Captain STEVENS, of the steamer *Olympia*, for landing at one of the wharves, in violation of a city ordinance, a quantity of hides and wool. The property was from the ship *Pacific*, lying at Quarantine. He was held to answer.

AGAIN.—Mr. JAMES A MAITLAND, whose name was conspicuously before the public a few months ago, in connection with a forged letter of WASHINGTON IRVING's praising a novel entitled *Sartaroe*, has again (for the second time, we understand, at least) announced that he has shuffled off this mortal coil. Here is his letter announcing the fact, addressed to the proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch:*

BROOKLYN, Friday, July 30, 1858.

MR. WILLIAMSON—*Dear Sir:* I find it impossible to sustain the accumulation of misfortune which has befallen me. Long before you receive this I shall be no more. You have ever been my friend—so has Captain TOONE, Mr. JONES and Mrs.; but I have passed evenings among those whom I would a year ago have trusted with my life, and among those whom to have for enemies were worse than death.

I shall die unseen and uncared for. I hope, even if my remains are found, they will never be recognized, and hope that the curtain of silence will be drawn over my many errors, since I call God to witness that I never willfully wronged a human being.

To only one person besides yourself have I confided the subject of my death. I wish for no notoriety, and that it may be forever unknown.

Yours, truly, JAMES A. MAITLAND.

As Mr. MAITLAND has turned up before, after announcing his "last appearance," we shall anxiously await his reappearance this time. He left his house in De Graw-street on Friday, at 4 P. M., and has not since returned.

Explanation from Capt. Porter.

Mr Editors

Sir You will please correct a statement in Your Issue of July 30th under the Heading Brooklyn News You stated two Young Men were arrested charged with stealing a gold Headed cane belonging to myself such sir was not the fact they being acquaintances of mine and men whom I would not be afraid to risk my all with. they were arrested and no charge being made they were discharged.

Capt. PORTER

The Deputy Superintendent of Police of Brooklyn had the gold-headed cane in question in his possession on Saturday, and said he would not give it up until Capt. PORTER had made a complaint against the parties arrested.

Brooklyn Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article headed "Shirking the Responsibility," in regard to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen cutting down the Police force is, (somewhat like your article on the 1st inst.,) a little too hasty to be correct. Allow the writer to say that no responsibility will be shirked in this matter, and, I understand from the Law Committee, that a very able report is drawn up ready for presentation at the first meeting of the Common Council. The Joint Board have not the absolute control in this matter, as the law very wisely placed the power of defining the number with the Common Council, who are the guardians proper of the city, and in their failure to cut down the force, the Joint Board will be obliged to raise the whole amount asked for. The tax-payers of Brooklyn are determined to rid themselves of this extravagant waste of the public money, and they fully indorse the Alderman who offered the resolution, and insist upon its enforcement. We fully appreciate, Mr. Editor, your valuable journal, but give us the truth, plain and unvarnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS' TAX-PAYER.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Society was held last Friday evening, when the organization was perfected and an address to "The Tax-payers of Brooklyn" was adopted and ordered to be published. The object of the organization is set forth as follows:

"To accomplish some portion of that business which has so long been neglected, because admitted to be the business of everybody; for the economical administration of our municipal affairs; that all defaulters may be promptly punished so that the Tax-Payers' interest shall be protected; to detect and expose from time to time the collisions, bargains, corruptions and schemes, which result in compelling us to pay at least double what our city and county administration should properly cost; to shield, encourage and protect from the effect of party proscription, whatever men in public stations remain true to the people's interest, and have courage to act independently of party dictation. In short, our present aim is to disconnect our local administration from the incubus of politics, and have our city governed on the same common-sense principle, which we all apply in private life."

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.**—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ **Herring's Patent Champion Safes always Reliable.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Min., July 20, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

Gentlemen: Last Fall I purchased one of your fire-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. Last night it was attacked by burglars Having effected an entrance into the room, they attempted to blow open the safe, by exploding powder in the key-hole and under the door, but both lock and door resisted their efforts, and saved the money in the safe. The lock operated as well this morning as ever.

Yours, truly, R J BALDWIN.

On hand and for sale a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

☞ **A Very Rich Perfume**

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.

Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Fifty cents a bottle.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**

for the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages, for sewing-machines Any of SINGER's celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

CRAWFORD—HUNTINGTON—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 6, by the Rev. J. L. Holmes, CHAS. D. CRAWFORD, of New-York City, to ELLA P. N., only daughter of the late Alfred I. Huntington, of New-Orleans, La.

WOODROW—STORER—In Brooklyn on Thursday, July 29, by the Rev. Mr. Karr, Mr. S ALONZO WOODROW to Mi

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK
OF THE
POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
During the
PAST FOUR WEEKS
these talented young Americans have been performing to
CROWDED HOUSES,
attracted by the
VERSATILITY AND CHARACTER
of the entertainment.
Mrs. Florence each night in her varied performances as
ACTRESS,
VOCALIST,
DANSEUSE,
and delineator of the
YANKEE GAL.
On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, 1858,
will be presented the comic drama, by Samuel Lover, Esq., called
THE WHITE HORSE
OF
THE PEPPERS.
Gerald Pepper.....Mr. W. J. Florence
Major Hans Mansfield.....Mr Whiting
To be followed by a laughable circumstance entitled
LOLA MONTEZ.
Lola (with a grand Spanish dance "La Mode Bon").....Mrs. W. J. Florence
To conclude with Mr. Florence's new farce, called
THE YANKEE GAL.
Peg Ann Higgenflute, a Yankee gal, with her new song of "Johnny was a Shoemaker".....Mrs. W. J. Florence
N. B.—This song has been copyrighted according to law, and was written for Mrs. Florence expressly by her husband.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
IN PREPARATION,
A new local musical nonsensical burlesque, and a new potcam farce, called
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
TUESDAY—Twenty-eighth night of the
FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
COMEDY NIGHT.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
With
BLAKE,
BROUGHAM,
DAVIDGE,
A. H. DAVENPORT,
CAROLL,
T. DUNCAN,
C. WALTERS,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON.
Promenade concert at 7 and during the intermission.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Sir Robert Bramble.....Mr. Blake.
Obadiah.....Mr. Brougham.
Humphrey Dobbins.....Mr W. Davidge.
Frederick Bramble.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Miss Lucretia MacTab.....Mrs. Blake.
Emily Worthington.....Miss Ada Clifton.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Orchestra seats 75 cents.
Tuesday—LAST MAN—COLUMBUS.
Wednesday—WEST END.

TO DAY, MONDAY,
FIRST DAY OF
JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2,
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest Overture.....H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph.....H. Kühner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser".....R. Wagner
Grand Pot-pourri.....C. Zu ehner
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Fest Overture.....J. V. Arx
(Expressly composed for the festival.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
Grand Medley.....C Zutehner
March—"Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
AND
GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock, by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 55TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR HIRSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
The WASHINGTON BAND.....Mr. ATKINS
SHELTON'S BAND.....Sig. GRAFULLA
SENIA BAND.....Sig. SENIA
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at.....5½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at.....8 o'clock
BY
JOSEPH G AND ISAAC EDGE.
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic.
Shield of Our Union.
Music.
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion
Will commence with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires, changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c.
ILLUMINATED BOMBS,
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGVERHNS will take place upon WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of Broome and 10th sts

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
August 2, 3 and 4,
Steamboats C. P. SMITH and
RATTLER
Will run hourly from Broome, 10th and 23d sts, East River.
First trip at 10 A. M., and continuing to 10 o'clock P. M., every hour.
In the evening the boats will be splendidly illuminated and decorated.
Price 5 cents to every person.
H. WITTOCK, Captain.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
E. Wood.....Proprietor | S. Bernier.....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the performances of
T. D. RICE, EPH. HORN and E. BOWERS,
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
JUMBO JUM.
Jumbo Jum.....T. D. Rice.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
TUESDAY, AUG. 3, 1858.
LE MARI ET L'AMANT.
Comedie du Theatre, Francais.
Grand Ballet,
UN GARCON CHEZ VERY,
Vaudeville en un acte.
Box office open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!
TO-NIGHT.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION,
TO BE HELD AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.
SEPT. 8, 1858.
The management of this equestrian festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians, beg to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon that occasion will be exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York: A magnificent grand action piano, purchased and worth $500, designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit on that occasion the greatest skill, dexterity, and grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker, Horace Waters, No 333 Broadway. The massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets, of superior workmanship, worth $500, to be adjudged to the second best equestrian, and the splendid gold and enameled lady's watch, set with diamonds, worth over $200, intended for the third premium, can be seen at the store of their manufacturers Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, and upon the receipt of their address, the management will return post, circulars, fully stating the objects of this Convention, and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address J. THOMAS THORP, Manager, No. 131 Bleecker st., New-York. PHILIP LEVY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF the American Dramatic Fund Association will take place, THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music,
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1858,
All the Dramatic talent in the City, not otherwise engaged, will combine to render this Festival Entertainment worthy of its purpose. The first artistes in every branch of the profession will have the honor of appearing, and the performances will combine Tragedy, Comedy, Spectacle, Farce, Melo-drama, Singing, Dancing, and an entirely new Allegorical sketch, written and arranged by his author expressly for this occasion.
For particulars, see small bills.
Tickets 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—DID YOU EVER SEE A PERSON MADE INVISIBLE? Because WYMAN, the WONDERFUL Bachelor of the Black Arts and Professor of Necromancy, performs this truly startly feat with astonishing ability, and, besides A THOUSAND OTHER APPARENT MIRACLES, will present this one TO-DAY, in the AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in presence of a crowd of spectators. The GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD, and the ONLY AQUARIA IN AMERICA of similar perfections and proportions are the OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS. The Happy Family. Panopticon Studio, &c., are all here yet. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONTINUES A PLACE OF ATTRACTION.—Statuary and other works of art on exhibition daily. (Sunday's excepted.) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden, is rendered in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN GARDENS. THIRTIETH ST. AND SECOND AV.—The HUTCHINSON BROTHERS appear THIS EVENING in their gymnastic feats and Mr. H. Leslie, from Bryant's Minstrels, in his Ethiopian dances. Admission 12 cents.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS lately belonging to
A. G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand, corner of Eldridge,
will be entirely closed out,
FOR CASH!
Commencing Monday, August 2,
and continue
until every article is sold.
The stock is large, and consists of

SILKS,	EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,	HOSIERY—Cot. & Wool.
LAWNS,	GLOVES,
CLOTHS,	EMB'D E'KFS,
CASSIMERES,	SWISS MUSLIN,
BLANKETS,	DAMASKS,
	JACONET, &c.

Also, a large lot of light KID GLOVES, 25 cents a pair, of first quality.
THERE WILL BE GREAT BARGAINS,
as every article must be sold,
No. 289 Grand st., cor. Eldridge.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE!
FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY!
5,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MUSLINS 10c.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards beautiful CHALLIE DE LAINES, 12½ cts.
8,000 yards new materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8,000 yards new materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 28 cents.
8,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES 10 cts.
500 BLACK BAREGE ROBES at HALF PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent. reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
In anticipation of the opening of their new store have decided to close out the balance of their importation of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, LACES,
LACE MANTILLAS EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Comprising a complete assortment, of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES,
Many of which have just been received.
Great bargains will be offered.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERN EMPORIUM of Paris, London and New-York Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Grand opening and brilliant display of new designs for the Fall and Winter fashions Sept 1. Ample and costly arrangements have been completed to receive from the first aristocratic circles of Paris and London, and Courts of France, England, Austria, and other reliable sources all the choicest and most "recherché" novelties in dress, both for ladies and children, as soon as they appear among the elite and connoisseurs of fashionable elegance, and much in advance of the published modes. Will be prepared to offer on this occasion the most extensive assortment of new patterns ever presented in this country.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft smooth and snowy white are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED WHITE MUSLINS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.—A large lot just received, and for sale at a bargain to shirt makers and others, by WM. MATTHEWS, No 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS!"
By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded, and imitated,
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with coarse passions, how with selfish strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS."
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE 12mo.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
New-York.

RED GAUNTLET,
In two volumes of the HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY,
IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
The Steel Plates by JOSEPH ANDREWS
TICKNOR & FIELDS.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE CATHOLIC CONFEDERACY against the liberties of man is detailed in JOBSON'S RED FLAG, of this day. Price 3 cents. at DUNCALF'S, No. 122½ Fulton-st; REASON'S, No 55 Bond-st; THORNTON'S, No 241½ Bowery, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUSE, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 139 and 301 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

JERSEY LITTLE FALLS FREESTONE.—This Company are now prepared to furnish their celebrated and beautiful FREESTONE, in any extent, and on short notice. This Stone is too well and favorably known to require any extra puffing as to its quality and beauty. A very large number of the finest public buildings and private dwellings in this country have been built from this stone, among which a few may be mentioned: In the City of New-York—Trinity Church, Trinity Chapel, Trinity Monument, Church on Madison square, the Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av.; Taylor's Saloon, and Bank of New-York. In Philadelphia—Bank of North America, Publishing-house of Presbyterian Board, and Athenæum. In Boston—New England Life Insurance Company's Buildings, Athenæum, Savings Bank, and Mechanics' Institute; George Brown's house, Dutch Reformed Church, and Custom-House, in the city of Newark, with many other buildings in all the above-named, and other towns and cities.
The Company have now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, 25,000 tons Rubble, Ashlar and Building Stone.
For terms, and list of prices, apply at the office of the Company, No. 2 Hanover Buildings, New-York.
W. C. GODDARD, President.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New York.

MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINE, &c., FOR SALE.—A double-cylinder steam engine, nearly new, and in perfect order; two lathes and a large drill with tools. Also, a quantity of shafting, pulleys, gearing, hangers, belting and other machinery, and a number of Ross' Patent Conical Mills, both horizontal and vertical. The above will be sold together or separately, on favorable terms, and much below cost. Apply to
J. S. RIDGWAY, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2 A PAIR ONLY.—GOAT BOOTS FOR SUMmer wear, at JONES', No. 40 Ann-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1858, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, JULY 29, ON THE BLOOMingdale Road a PACKAGE OF PAPERS, addressed to Capt. J. B. G. Isham Metropolitan Hotel. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the office of the above-named hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls situations; one as first rate cook; understands meats, soups, pastry and cooking in all its branches; the other as waitress and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; both willing, capable and obliging, no objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 340 7th-av., near 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND her niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country as chambermaid and to do waiting, embroider sacks, chemisettes, and children's dresses, makes shirts in style; wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid, does the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, EDUCATED, AMERican Widow, without incumbrance, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; or would act as housekeeper for a delicate lady, or widower of family. Understands the care of children perfectly, and will be found qualified to discharge her duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a highly respectable Protestant girl; has had experience in both capacities; is a good cook, and can undertake to please in washing and ironing; furnishes the most satisfactory recommendations. Inquire for ELIZA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family by a most respectable woman; is a thorough good cook, neat in her kitchen, has lived in first-class families and can give the most unqualified references. Inquire for LATICIA, at Manning's Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chambermaid work and fine washing and ironing or as waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present situation. Good City reference can be given. Call until suited at No. 68 West 35th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young widow woman, whose child (the first) is six weeks old. She has abundance of milk, and is in every respect a model of fine health. Her character, temperament and appearance are all that can be desired in a nurse. Address at Dr. MACDONALD'S office, No. 651 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart girl, having good references. Two American small girls also want situations to care children &c. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion. Also a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, waiting, sewing, &c; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if required; has lived in that capacity for many years; can sew if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No 180 East 16th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and is fond of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 185 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking; is willing to assist in washing best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 147 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young girls, English and Welsh Protestants, as nurses and seamstresses, or will accompany a family with children and as ladies' maids, to the Summer resorts; have the best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and take care of children; will be found trustworthy and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen this day only, at 8 6th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts., for A. M. R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 156 24th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HIGHLY RECommended German girl, a situation. She is a good cook and baker and a good laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 265 bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG German lady, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Address E. N., seamstress, Box 109, N. Y. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A SMALL FAMILY, by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Address MARGARET, Box No. 2,940 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Can be seen for two days at 104 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman in a private family; has good City references. Call at No 103 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to go traveling with a lady or children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 300, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Call at No. 313 Sacket-st., between Smith and Court sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small family to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 17th st., near 9th av.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and tuition of children is desirous of going to England, and would like to accompany a family, either as companion to a lady, or to take the charge of children, or in any other capacity in which her services would be considered as an equivalent for the passage. Address Box No. 2,079 Post-Office, New York.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BROADWAY THREAD, NEEDLE and trimming store—a young man of good address and genteel appearance. None need apply who are not familiar with the retail Broadway trade. The most unexceptionable references will be required as to integrity, ability, &c. Address HOWARD, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, stating full particulars.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE. He must not be over 16 or 17 years of age; understand arithmetic; be of good moral character, and reside with his parents in the City of New-York. Apply by note in his own handwriting of applicant, to Box No. 517 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL, to do the house-work of a family, about twelve miles in the country. Must know how to milk a cow and be otherwise well recommended. Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, to F. G. LUCKEY, No. 29 Wall st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man to act as salesman and operate on our machines. Apply at our office, No. 458 Broadway.
I. M. SINGER & CO.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS in great abundance, and of several nations, including German and French, may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs, where the business of an intelligence office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants, conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COBNAET & CO.'S, No. 44 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate

WANTED—EMPLOYERS WANTING A CHOICE of good, smart Protestant servants and others, consisting of English, Scotch, Welsh and Germans, can apply to-day at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 360 6th av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, is a first-class driver, and understands all diseases to which the horse is liable; also the care of a vegetable garden. Is willing and able to work and will make himself useful in his employer. Has the best of City and country references. Call, or address for three days at No. 258 Canal-st., corner of Elm, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE German and his wife, Protestants, without incumbrance, (country preferred;) he is a good coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. His wife is a good cook and laundress, or will do general work; is a good dairymaid; both speak good English and have good references. Apply in person at No. 360 6th-av., above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; is willing and capable of making himself generally useful; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who well understands his business and can produce the highest testimonial from his last place; no objections to the country for the Summer. A note addressed to C. M., Union square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Address A M, Box No. 108, *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a Protestant German, single man, who has the very best references, for several years, from City and country as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address J. K., at Seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a man and his wife: understands the care of horses and general work around a country residence; the best of City reference given. Apply in the Lumber-Yard, corner of 6th-av. and 25th st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; can attend a small garden: would make himself useful and obliging; can produce good reference. Address J D, Box No. 145, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; can give good reference from his last employer. Address T, Box No. 200, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LIGHT PORTER or fireman, or would care horses and can milk cows; is willing and obliging; good references given. Address M M., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER BOY, A SITUAtion as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as copyist, at a fair compensation for services. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 5 Thompson-st., immediately.

INSTRUCTION

FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home, with a thorough education in the various branches of English music, French, drawing, singing &c. Boarding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 2d Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, Bp. of Pa. | Rev. G. D. Miles, Wilkesbarre.
Hon. Bishop of Penn., Penn. | Hon. J. N. Conyngham "
Rev. L. B. Stimson, Wilton. | Hon. A. Wakeman, N. York.
Hon. Chas. Marvin, Wilton. | Rev. Jno. S. Stone, D. D., Brooklyne.
Chas. Cannon, Esq., Wilton | Brooklyne.
Rev. T. S. Bradley, Norwalk.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Miss ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to enbrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—These important branches are taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, in select classes or strictly private rooms, at hours suiting pupils. Ladies' writing class $2, 16 lessons; Boys, during vacation, $3 per month, all found.

GYMNASTICS, CALISTHENICS, &C.—A gentleman, thoroughly qualified to give instruction in the above, is prepared to make arrangements upon very liberal terms with principals of schools in this City and vicinity, and others who may wish to avail themselves of his services during the coming Fall and Winter. The highest references given. Address C., Box No. 187 *Times* office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of this City to call for one week and learn that beautiful art of painting pictures for adorning parlors. The only one of the kind in the world taught in six lessons, of three hours each, done by a simple process and will pay very large profits in any part of the world. Apply one week only to R. LANE, Inventor, No. 372 6th-av

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive private pupils this day and evening on very low terms, and qualify them practically for business by Sept. 1. Terms only $10 for the course. Regular terms $25. Ladies writing class $3.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for class or private instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies class at 11 A. M. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. O'HILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs

FINANCIAL.

ASCOUGH BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

R. S. LANSING & CO.
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
for transmitting packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

James Boorman	New-York.
Alsop & Chauncey	do.
E. Whittemore & Son	do.
Morri-son, New York.	
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	
Erastus Corning, Albany.	
Gray & Danforth, Boston.	
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.	
E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a	

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France	Belgium,	Italy
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
Also, on		
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DEWEY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $37 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state Stock, at once profitable and secure.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,835 000 of which is only continuent and is being gradually liquidated) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c., $4,615,703
The tax for 1857 account to full of. $3.673,564
The popular on is 70 000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable securit, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG. 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich. July 26, 1858.
COUPONS—DETROIT WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the interest coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBT. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after Monday, Aug. 2.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No 91 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox., on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No 42 William-st., New-York.
CHAS. PEASE, Sec

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company. Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst
W. H EMERSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, country bonds and mortgages, on some of the best farms of western New-York making first-class securities, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually in the City of New York. Inquire of DE ZENG & STEVENS, No. 40 Trinity Building.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS.—JASPER CORNING & SON, No 68 Wall st., are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE—REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Are prepared to issue policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other personal property, at a reduction from the rate established by the Board of Fire Insurance Companies.
Office No. 6 Wall st., opposite New-st.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFRAY TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON.	J. S. SOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL.	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank), New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent., upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August.
H. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank on and after Monday, Aug 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL divice, duTWELVE PER CENT on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J MILTON SMITH Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 52 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIREJTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten 10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all claims proved against FREDERICK GEBHARD will be paid by the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on and after the second day of August next.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
THEODORE HINSDALE, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S New York and California Express and Exchange Company.—New-York, July 31, 1858.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on their capital stock, payable at their office on and after Aug. 2.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.
J. C. BEACH Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE,
THE HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE,
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 10 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Pleasure or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

A SEA AND FISHING EXCURSION.—THE steamer HUNTRESS Capt. OTIS F MORRELL, will leave foot of Jackson-st. at 6 o'clock, Peck slip at 6½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 7 on Wednesday, Aug. 4. Refreshments and bait furnished on board.
A. BANCKER,
P. H. JONAS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No 68 South st., cor. Pine.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE" SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as follows:
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M for Greenport, arriving at 2 P M
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other undue and hanged means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M., for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:25 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on evening Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. depôts.
A. F. SMITH Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:19 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MADISON ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 7:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Winnipiseogee also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st, or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
AND FRASER RIVER DIRECT.
The well known steamship
HERMANN, EDWARD CAVENDY, Esq., Commander,
Will positively sail on the 21st inst. for the above ports, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, &c
For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st corner of Duane
HENRY RANDALL, Agent

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave Pier No 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug 7, at 4 o'clock P M precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, Capt. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 14. Through tickets to Florida at reduced rates may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight six cents per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P M from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasant est and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No 4 North River, Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets given to Montgomery Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAML. L MITCHILL & SON, No 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No 12 North River on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for	Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 30, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 23	136	79	237
Admitted to July 30	24	10	34
Discharged, cured or relieved.	34	14	48
Died	8	3	11
Remaining at date	140	72	212

Males, 181; females, 31.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Murder in the Sixth Ward—An Old Man Killed by "Dead Rabbits"—Escape of the Ruffians.

A gang of "Dead Rabbits" and some "Bowery Boys" had a sharp rencontre between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Centre and Worth streets. The "Dead Rabbits," being in the majority, soon dispersed their enemies. A few minutes after the termination of the fight, the "Dead Rabbit" crowd remaining in possession of the field, Cornelius Rady, a man nearly sixty years of age, and Dennis Dohony, his son-in-law, came walking by. One of the gang said, "There comes two of the 'Bowery Boys,' let's at them." Several at once made a spring for the two men. Dohony dodged under a cart, and thence quickly made his escape into a house. Mr. Rady started to run, but he was instantly struck over the head with a slung shot, and knocked senseless to the pavement; after which the assailants fled. An alarm was instantly given, which called the Police to the spot. Rady was taken up, and conveyed to the City Hospital, but died within a few minutes after his admission. A deep cut was found across the back of his head.

The deceased resided at No. 109 Mulberry-street, and leaves a wife and three grown-up children. He had been on a visit to the residence of Dohony, No. 66 Centre-street, but a few doors from the place where the murderous assault was committed. The Sixth Ward Police have been actively engaged since the affair occurred, in searching for the guilty parties. The description given of them by Dohony leaves no doubt in their minds as to who some of them are. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day. The deceased was a laborer, and is represented to have been a quiet, inoffensive man. Neither he nor Dohony belonged to the gang of "Bowery Boys," and they were passing that way at that time merely by accident.

DESCENT UPON A WATER-STREET DANCE-HOUSE.—A girl named Mary Ann Ketchum, 16 years of age, was, upon application of her mother, (who had not seen her since May last,) on Saturday afternoon taken from a notorious dance house kept by William Hamilton, at No. 305 Water-street, and brought to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where she was detained until Sunday morning, when she was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and made an affidavit as to the character of the house. Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor and all the inmates, and at 11 o'clock last night Captain De Camp, Sergeant Twaddle, and officers Rackett and Lawrence proceeded to the premises and arrested Hamilton, his wife and three girls. They were locked up in the Station-house, and will be brought before a magistrate this morning.

BREAKING UP A DANCE-HOUSE.—At a late hour Friday night the Fourth Ward Police made a descent on the dance house No. 340 Water-street, kept by Herman Seiffin. The proprietor, girls and visitors at the place were arrested, and on Saturday Seiffer and the girls were committed to the Tombs by Justice CONNOLLY. The descent was made in consequence of a complaint made by Ann Coley, a married woman, who, arriving here from Boston with her two children, was induced by one Johnny McCarty to stop at the place. He represented that it was a respectable lodging-house. While in the house she was robbed of $55, all the money she had in the world.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Two new $20 counterfeits on the Waterville Bank, of Waterville, Maine, and $2 counterfeits on the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I., made their appearance in the City on Friday. The first counterfeit is well executed. On the left of the bill is a representation of three females; on the right, a milk-maid; on the top, a steamboat, and at the bottom a train of cars. The vignette on the counterfeit two is a representation of two females and a bale of goods, a ship under sail, and a steamship in the distance. On the lower left hand corner is a portrait of General Zach. Taylor. Four men, giving their names as Richard Clark, William Peterson, Wm. Daly and Leonard Devoe, were arrested for attempting to pass the last-mentioned counterfeit, and were locked up by Justice BENNAN to answer.

STEALING MULES.—On Saturday morning Mr. Christian Klusmeyer discovered that his stable in Jersey City had been broken into during the night, and two mules, which he used in towing boats on the Morris and Essex Canal, stolen. After a vigilant search, the missing animals were found in the possession of John H. Raff, No. 367 Rivington-street. Mr. Raff stated that he bought them of two Germans, named Michael Lefferts and John Hammon. These two individuals were hunted up by the Police, and being unable to give a satisfactory account of their possession of the mules, were committed by Justice BENNAN.

KNEW HIS COAT.—A few nights since, some burglar broke into the house of Mr. Wm. Farnham, No. 26 Avenue A, and stole some money and clothing. As Mr. Farnham was walking through Allen-street yesterday, he observed a youth cutting considerable of a dash with his (Farnham's) Sunday coat on. He followed the fellow quietly until he came across a Policeman, and then had him arrested. The youth was somewhat taken aback, and confessed that he was the culprit. He gave his name as Frederick Livingston, and was committed by Justice BENNAN for trial.

TAKING AWAY POLICEMEN'S CLUBS.—A lot of "Roughs" convened Saturday evening at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, Officers Bradley and Euler, of the Sixth Ward, endeavored to disperse them, when the gang all once set upon them, coolly took away their clubs and then told them to go away and in future mind their own business. The officers did go away and procured more policemen to aid them in recovering their lost locusts, but on their return the crowd had dispersed. Officer Bradley lost his hat as well as his club.

FALSE PRETENCES.—James W. Sypher, of Third-avenue, was committed, Saturday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to answer a charge of obtaining, through fraudulent representations, $100 worth of milk from Mr. John Forrest, of Orange County. The accused, it is charged, falsely represented that he was the owner of several lots in Brooklyn; and that he was associated in business with two or three heavy milk dealers in this City.

STABBED IN THE PARK.—As Peter Berryman, a stranger in the City, was passing through the City Hall Park Saturday evening, he was assaulted by some rowdies, and an attempt made to rob him. Failing in their intention, one of the gang stabbed Mr. Berryman in the back, inflicting a serious wound. The assailants escaped and the injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—Frederick Dunkoff, a young German, was committed to prison on Saturday to answer a charge of attempted rape upon a girl eight years old, the daughter of Mr. Frederick Briggee, of No. 204 West Twenty-ninth-street, with whom he boarded. The father would have taken the life of the accused when the affair was brought to his knowledge, had not those present prevented him.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Moses Lehman, a German, in the employ of Charles Schultz, butcher, of No. 102 Spring street, was arrested Saturday, on a charge of embezzling about $520 which he had collected from the customers of his employer. Justice BENNAN committed him for examination.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH BY SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—An inquest was held, Saturday, upon the body of MARY WERNGARTER, a German woman, 33 years of age. She was of very intemperate habits, and frequently quarreled with her husband. The day before she died she pledged her mantilla for rum, came home drunk, fell into convulsions and died. Dr. RUPPRECHT who made the *post mortem* examination of the body, testified that these were marks of violence on the head, neck and other parts of the body. Over the right eye was the mark of a violent blow, and the brain underneath was highly congested. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that death was the result of violence. As no evidence could be adduced, tracing the violence to the husband or any one else, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from violence, from some person or persons, unknown to the Jury."

DROWNED.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of GEORGE A. BROWN, a colored boy, who fell from the steamboat *Tamineud*, and was drowned. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of PATICK GRIFFIN, who was drowned at the foot of Fifty-first-street, East River, while bathing, and a similar verdict rendered.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of FLORENCE SULLIVAN, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed—part of the testimony being a letter which she wrote previous to committing the act—that the fact that his two sisters had lately entered upon the abandoned course of life, had driven him to commit the deed.

Fire.

SHAND-STREET.—At 9¾ o'clock on Sunday night, a fire occurred in the dry goods store, No. 206 Second-street, kept by Z. SOLINGER. The fire was caused by a lighted match having been thrown among a lot of waste paper under the counter. Damage about $25.

The Mayor and the Cartmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City ordinance for "regulating the use and employment of express wagons, carts and cartmen, approved July 30, 1858," and now in force in this City, among other things, provides and declares in the 7th section of said ordinance, that "The prices or rates to be taken or charged for the loading, transportation and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:

Sugars, tobacco, copperas, and all dry casks of under 1,000 lbs. weight, for every load 38 cents.
Of 1,000 lbs. and under 1,500 lbs., each 45 cents.
Of 1,500 lbs. and under 2,000 lbs., each 50 cents.
Of 2,000 lbs. and upward, for every 100 lbs., 5 cents.
And other ponderous articles of 1,000 lbs. weight and upwards, at the same rate."

His Honor the Mayor, in his late proclamation bearing date July 28, 1858, proclaims and declares, that:

"'*What shall constitute a cart-load*, in this official construction of this ordinance, is, that from 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., in all cases when not otherwise specified, is a *fair and proper load*, except only in case where a single article, which cannot be divided, weighing over 1,500 and less than 2,000 lbs., is to be carried, when such article shall be considered a load."

By the reading of the ordinance above quoted, and His Honor's proclamation, the public will perceive that the Mayor's "official construction" of this ordinance is in direct conflict with the plain letter and provision of the law.

Now, Mr. Editor, I take the liberty respectfully to inquire of His Honor the Mayor, by what authority he takes it upon himself to change the plain letter and provision of this law or ordinance, to suit his "official notion of duty," and whence he derives the power to set up his official proclamation as the "higher law" to be obeyed, in disregard of the positive provisions of the written law by which the cartmen of the City have the right to be regulated and governed.

A CARTMAN.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—To-night a truly excellent and sterling entertainment is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre. The tragedy of "Othello," and the two popular tragedians, Mr. J. PROCTOR as *Othello*, and Mr. R. JOHNSTON as *Iago*, to be followed by "Katharine and Petruchio," R. JOHNSTON as *Petruchio*, and Mrs. PRYOR as *Katharine*, terminating with the farce of "Hunting a Turtle."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels, and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the Ointment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 31.

$4,000 Mich. State 6s	101	40 Har. R. R. Pref	23
$5 000 Tenn. State 6s '90	92¾	100 do	b60 23¼
5,000 do	92¾	100 do	23¾
73,000 Mo. State 6s	85⅞	10 Stor'ington R. R.	s60 40
1,000 La. State 6s	93	50 Panama R. R.	b10 111½
5,000 N. C. State 6s	97	100 do	112
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	75 do	112½
2,000 E. R. R. Bs	875. 32	100 Chic. & R. I R. R.	s60 78
1,000 M. S. Sink. F. Bs	68½	200 do	78½
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	88	5 do	78
5 000 LaC. & M. L. G. Bs.	22	115 Reading Railroad	50
16,000 do	23½	1100 do	50½
19,000 do	24	900 do	50¾
5 000 do	25	200 do	s60 49¾
10,000 do	24¾	100 do	b30 50¾
1,000 Chic St. P. & F. du Lac Ld. Grant Bs.	17¾	600 do	s30 50
6.000 do	17¾	100 do	s60 50
5 000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	59	200 do	b30 50¾
33 Bank of Commerce	100	550 do	s10 50¾
21 Artisan's Bank	79	300 do	50¾
110 La Crosse & Mil. R.	4½	500 do	50¾
30 do	4¾	5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	62¾
50 Canton Company	20¾	25 do	62½
8 Del. & H. C. Co	99¾	25 do	b10 62¾
40 Pac. M. Steam Co.	89¾	50 do	62¾
25 do	89¾	50 do	b60 62½
25 do	b7 89¾	50 do	62¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	85⅝	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	24
650 do	85⅞	100 do	24½
75 do	b30 85⅞	49 do	24¾
50 do	b10 85¾	10 M. S. & N. Ind. pr. S.	46⅜
50 do	s30 85¾	65 do	46¾
150 do	s10 85¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	73
100 do	s10 85¾	14 do	74⅜
100 do	85¾	36 Gal. & Chi. RR p&c	87⅜
40 Erie R. R.	18⅜	100 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	38¼
100 do	18⅜	100 do	b60 38½
68 do	b10 18⅜	200 Har. R. R.	11¾
115 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17	100 do	11½

MONDAY, Aug. 2—A. M.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton Thursday morning, July 22, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, making the run in a little over nine days. Her advices from London are to the afternoon of Wednesday, July 21. As the *Persia*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 24, is believed to have passed Cape Race on Saturday last, we shall probably have her news also by to-morrow morning. The financial advices by this arrival show an improvement in the English Funds, and a quiet state of discounts in the London market, ½@¼ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England's terms. Consols are 95⅛@95⅜, both for money and the account. In American Stocks, the improvement continued in Illinois Central Bonds, while the Shares fluctuated from 72 to 74½ ℔ cent. The other American Railways are quoted on the 21st as follows:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS—CLOSING PRICES.

Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent.	1875. 75	@ 80
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent.	1875. 80	@ 82
Illinois Central, Freeland	1860. 74	@ 78
Illinois Central $100 shares, $40 paid. dis.	28	@ 26
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent.	1860. 80	@ 84
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent.	1869. 82	@ 84
Michigan Central Sinking Fund	1882. 66	@ 69
Michigan Central $100 shares	48	@ 52
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund	1885. 60	@ 64
Michigan Central $100 shares	22	@ 27
New-York Cen. 6 ℔ c. S. Fund	1883 81	@ 83
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent., con	1864 90	@ 92
New-York Central $100 shares	75	@ 78
N. Y. and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mtge	1883. 65	@ 67
N. Y. and Erie Sinking Fund	1875. 30	@ 40
New-York and Erie bonds, con	1862. 30	@ 35
New-York and Erie bonds, con	1781. 30	@ 35
New-York and Erie $100 shares	15	@ 17
Penn. Cen. bonds, 1st mtge. con. 6 ℔ cent	89	@ 91
Penn. Cen. bonds, 2d mtge. 6 ℔ cent. str.	88	@ 90

The English harvest is looking well, and the consequence is a tamer market for American Grain. The reduction on choice Wheat is 1d.@2d. ℔ bushel of 70 lbs. Flour is 6d. lower. The Cotton market fair, at the prices by the Boston mail. The sales at Liverpool, of three days, about 12,000 bales. The French Funds were steady, and the official result of the recent offers for the $15,000,000 Railway debentures, indicates a stronger degree of financial confidence throughout the Empire than was looked for. There were 22,290 bidders, of whom about two-thirds were in the departments and the remainder in Paris. They are awarded only about 35 ℔ cent. of their respective applications, the excess of bids being about thirty millions of dollars! The British Parliamentary Committee on the English Bank Act, have reported in favor of continuing Sir ROBERT PEEL'S measure of 1844, subject to twelve months' notice from the Government. The London *Times* affords the following abstract of the report:

"The Select Committee on the Bank Acts have declined to recommend any modification in the provisions of the existing law. This Committee was composed of twenty-five members, a large proportion, if not a majority, of whom were previously strongly committed against some of the most important features of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S bill. It was part of their function to investigate the causes of the late panic, and the duty has been faithfully performed. But they have found nothing to justify the outcry then raised against the operation of our currency system, and, as they have patiently collected a vast amount of evidence, and given fair play to every witness, it may be hoped that those who for years have endeavored to present that system as the cause of almost every national calamity, and who ceaselessly predicted its abrogation whenever it should be submitted to the ordeal of a free Parliamentary inquiry, will henceforth assume a more tolerant tone, and do their best to promote, on the part of all, a salutary attention to its provisions. The report published this day appears to have been passed with thirteen members present out of the twenty five, and the only dissentients were Mr. SPOONER and Mr. CAYLEY. It gives a very accurate history of the events of last Autumn; and, although, for the sake, doubtless, of insuring unanimity, it abstains as much as possible from original comment, it illustrates in a remarkable manner the impossibility of suggesting any point in which the act was in fault. Looking at the circumstances under which the Committee was appointed, and at the fact that it was composed of several Ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer, bankers and statisticians, it would have been more creditable to the financial repute of the nation if at the end of their labors they had found themselves imbued with ideas definite enough to enable them to speak with a voice of unflinching authority. They were to digest the incoherent theories floating on all sides, and bring the matter to a settlement; but, although their acquittal of the Bank Charter Act from all the charges brought against it is amply sufficient to establish its real character, the report is wanting in that comprehensive vigor which would alone put an end to future cavil. The evidence should, doubtless, effect the purpose, but this will be read by few. Even on the question of a relaxing power the Committee touch with timidity, merely expressing a hope that if it should at any time be entertained by Parliament they will use 'the utmost caution.' The question of the small note issues of Scotland and Ireland, and of private issues generally in the United Kingdom, they recommend should be reserved without prejudice for the future consideration of the Legislature. Some evidence was taken with regard to the pecuniary arrangements subsisting between the Government and the Bank, but it was subsequently understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the subject is now under the consideration of the Treasury and the Bank. Under all the circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that the state of things by which the Bank hold their powers, subject to a notice of 12 months, should be permitted for the present to continue."

The *Vanderbilt* reports fine weather on the Atlantic for the new trial of laying down the telegraph cable.

The London *News*, on the subject of the negotiation for one of the Australian mails *vid* Panama, says:

"With reference to the suggestion that the postal service to Australia may be performed fortnightly, *vid* Suez and Panama, alternately, a correspondent expresses himself as follows:

It is a matter of necessity that before Her Majesty's Government subsidize the western route, some security for the transit across from Aspinwall to Panama should be mutually guaranteed between England and other nations interested. At present the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has arranged to convey the mails monthly between Southampton and Sydney, by way of Suez, for six months, until other contracts are made—all penalties for unavoidable delays being abolished, and the Company properly remunerated for its services."

There is no difficulty on this subject, and no new treaty stipulations necessary. The safety of the route is specifically guaranteed already by the Government of New-Granada. So the new arrangement can commence, if the steamers are ready, as well in six days as six months.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week displays a more active importation than at any time since the crisis. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,916,434, as against $6,245,843 the same week last season. The Customs revenue paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amounted to $1,025,410, and although the disbursements of the establishment are quite free, the balance on Saturday is left $5,144,730, as against $5,335,940 at the close of the previous week. The whole Customs at this port during the month of July were $3,176,269, which is a large improvement on June, although $3,872,912 less than July of last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Good amount to $1,061,016, as against $1,678,558 same week last season. The Export of Specie was $303,318, gainst $896,406 same week last season. The Domestic Exchanges in Coin have been moderately in favor of this City. The Boston Banks are debtor, while the Philadelphia Banks are creditor, to New-York. This week the half-yearly Interest payment on the Public Debt of Pennsylvania will amount to $900,000, of which about half will be for Foreign account. The Bank Statement, this afternoon, will probably, on account of the California arrival early last week, show an increased Specie average, and a moderate increase on the loan column, also, as the preparations making for the Fall trade are supposed to create some new bills among the merchants. The effect, however, is not yet otherwise felt in the open market for money, which continues abundantly supplied at 3@4 ℔ cent. on demand loan, and 4@5 ℔ cent. on short bills of a prime character, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on fair names. The rate of Exchange on London closed on Saturday 109¾, sales.

As we expect to be able in a day or two to present the exact Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York for the month of July, just closed, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks. These, in a semi-official form, added to the exact returns to the 1st of July, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise since the beginning of the calendar year to Aug. 1, $75,412,722, as against $147,701,584 to the same date in 1850, *or a decrease of nearly one-half*. For the succeeding five months the scale of difference will probably be reduced. A fair business is looked for this month.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	85@86⅜@85
New-York and Erie	17⅜@19@18⅜
Reading	46@50⅜@48@50
Rock Island	77⅜@79@78¼
Michigan Southern	23⅜@25@24⅛
Preferred	45⅜@48@46⅜
Illinois Central	77@74@74⅛
Panama	106@112½@112
Pacific Mail	91@90@89
Hudson	28⅜@29⅜@28⅜
Galena	90@90⅛@87⅜
Missouris	85⅜@86@85⅞
Virginias	93@93¼@93
Tennessees	93@92⅝@92⅜
La Crosse Land Grants	31⅛@21⅛@24⅛
Toledo	36⅞@39⅛@38¼
Delaware and Hudson	99⅛@99⅜@99⅛
Michigan Central	60⅜@65@62¼

During good part of the week, the market for Stocks was a rising one, and for several days the general feeling on the Street seemed quite buoyant in favor of the *Bull* account. On Friday, however, the disposition to sell predominated, particularly with the Brokers, who usually operate for the Street speculators, and lower prices predominated by ¼@1 ℔ cent. on most of the Railway list, and 2@2½ ℔ cent. in the case of Reading, which had gone up suddenly from 46 to 50½ ℔ cent. On Saturday the market was steadier, and the decline of the day previous was partially recovered. The final closing in the afternoon, when there was no formal second meeting of the Board, it will be seen is generally higher than on Saturday week, though the improvement is not uniform. In New-York Central the figure is precisely the same. In Reading, 4 ℔ cent. higher. In Erie, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Toledo, ¼@1 ℔ cent higher, and in Panama 7 ℔ cent. higher, the stock closing 113 on the prospect of increased business to Fraser's River and Australia, if not to California, through the English steamship lines. Pacific Mail shares were firm until about the close of the week, when it was influenced adversely by several causes, or suspicions, the chief of the latter being that the executive officers mean to hold on to the surplus profits, without an extra division in August. This would not amount to much, if the Stockholders could get a general meeting, without fighting for it, and have the reasons for leaving a million of ready money with the executive officers explained. The heavy fall in La Crosse Land Grants, in consequence of the failure of the August interest, and the belief that gross and unfair advantage has been taken by certain speculators connected with the concern, to sell the Bonds on the public after they had caused the August interest to be advertised, has led to the adoption of the following resolution by the Board of Brokers:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to recommend what action, if any, may be necessary on the part of this Board in view of the recent default of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to pay their interest on the Land Grant Bonds, *after advertising that payment would be made.*

Messrs. CHARLES GRAHAM, C. R. MARVIN and E. WHITEHOUSE were appointed the Committee under the resolution.

The transfers of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road—Erie to Cleveland—have been closed for the annual election of Directors on the 18th inst. A large number of the New-York proxies have been sent by Mr. AMAZA STONE, of Cleveland, to make the new Board, and others will probably go forward this week. The Eastern Stockholders should not neglect to vote merely because their dividends have come to them with regularity. The peculiar geographical advantages in the position of the line is such that its dividends may possibly be largely increased.

The Pennsylvania Committee, who recently reported on the bogus bank organizations in that Commonwealth, charge some of the New-York Bank-Note Lists with being "black-mail sheets" to promote these frauds. The old established *Bank-Note Reporter* of JOHN THOMPSON, now published by PLATT ADAMS, and corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, complains on Saturday of the want of fairness in the Committee in suppressing the names of the offending parties. It would certainly be desirable, in a public point of view, to have the names. That such sheets exist here has been notorious for several years past. As fast as one is detected and driven to the wall fanother springs up, to play the same scandalous game.

The following is the business for July of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States New-York:

July 1, 1858, by balance		$3,928,599 23
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$3,176,269 94	
On account of Patent Fees	6,802 07	
On account of Post-Office Department	455,298 52	
On account of Treasury Notes	105,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	107,792 62—	3,851,153 15
Total		$7,179,752 38
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,881,994 65	
Post-Office Drafts	571,563 95—	5 453,558 60
Balance July 31, 1858		$1,726,193 78
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts	$2,066,299 22	
By receipts during the Month	2,515,934 34—	$4,582,233 56
To payments		1,740,736 80
Balance		$2,841,596 75
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$638,277 40
To payments		507,217 98
Balance		$131,05 42
By receipts for Customs in July, 1858		$3 176,269 94
By receipts for Customs in July, 1857		7 049,182 50
Decrease in July, 1858		$3,872,912 56
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$2,303,948 50
By Coin received during the Month	$248,167 26	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,851,663 24—	2,099 83 50
Total		$4,403,779 00
To Payments in Coin	$640 666 33	
To Payments in Fine Bars	1,888,250 21—	2,528,856 54
Balance		$1,874,922 46
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,698,849 96	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	266.298 41—	4,965,148 37
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	1,608,624 05	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	254,870 56	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	25,982 98—	1,889,477 59
Total		$6,854 625 86
Due Depositors		1,709,895 13
Balance		$5,144,730 73

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1858:

Deposits of Gold		$1,590,000 00
Foreign Coins	$15,000	
Foreign Bullion	16.000	
United States Bullion	1,559,000	
Deposits and purchase of Silver		124,000 00
Foreign Coins	$75,000	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	11,000	
United States Bullion, (Old coins,)	20,000	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior.)	6,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Bars	1,589,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Coins	125,000—	$1,714,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		2,020,027 33
Transmitted to United States Mint, Phila., for Coinage		301,251 81

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Mobile	1 @ —
New-England	½@ —	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	⅝@ —
East Jersey	½@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Philadelphia	1-10@ —	Missouri	¾@ —
Penn. Country	½@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Ill. & Wisconsin	1½@ —
Maryland	½@ —	Tennessee	2½@ —
Virginia	¾@ —	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	1¼@ —	Phila. Checks	1-10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks	⅛@ —
New-Orleans	¾@ —	Boston Checks	1-10@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ℔ acre	$1 10	$1 12½
160 acre warrants, ℔ acre	92	95
120 acre warrants, ℔ acre	80	84
80 acre warrants, ℔ acre	91	94

We understand the American Exchange Bank will remove this morning to their new and splendid banking building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street.

The Federal Loan—Conditional Bids.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If an offer of the "whole or none" for the United States Loan is a conditional bid, is not an offer of the "whole or any part" a conditional bid also?

If I make a tender for the whole loan at a price above the several average bids for parts, a portion of such bids being above mine, am I not entitled to take the loan? I do not bid for a part, but for the whole; the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, therefore, award a portion to those who bid a higher price, and compel me to take the remainder, as I did not bid for the remainder, but made a positive unconditional bid for the whole. Nor can he award a portion to the highest bids, and the remainder to the next below mine, if the average of these bids was above mine.

W.

Our correspondent is mistaken in his conclusion. Grant that he could elect to refuse part of the Loan, while bidding for the whole, the fact would give him no claim to an average as against the higher bidders for the other part. The Secretary offers his Loan in sums of $1,000 to ten millions to the highest bidders in their order. The parties, therefore, placing the highest premium on the Stock, must be first accommodated to the extent of their wants. If, on reaching the bid for the whole at a given rate, five millions, more or less, shall have been awarded at a higher rate, and the bid for the whole should be withdrawn because part is not wanted and the whole cannot be had, the Secretary would then award to the next bidders standing originally below, but now in the place of this round offer.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company, in regard to railway competition:

Resolved, That this Company regrets the course which has been pursued by some other railway companies, in reducing the charges for transportation of freight and passengers between the East and the West, as the rates previously established scarcely afforded a fair remuneration.

Resolved, That this Company will adhere to its own tariff rates as now established, or as it may hereafter modify them, and will not allow the same to be altered by any other company or companies.

And Whereas, The contract existing between this Company and the Michigan Central R. R. Co. provides that "the tariff for through rates shall be established, and shall be uniform on each road," and "shall be by agreement of that Company and this," and that "no deviations shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, except by mutual consent," therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard this Company and the Michigan Central Company as both being bound by said contract, and each as being prohibited thereby from reducing the rates of fare and transportation on through business; and as that contract, entered into in October, 1857, was the result of a long negotiation, and was made solely with a view to avoid a ruinous competition, we cannot consent to any departure from its provisions.

Resolved, That, while declining to take part in the contest now going on between rival lines, we are prepared to do through business with all connecting lines, both as regards freight and passengers, in the same manner as heretofore.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 24.	Loans. July 17.	Specie. July 24.	Specie. July 17.
Citizens' Bank	2,854,082	2,847,130	2,681,703	2,679,996
Canal Bank	757,708	721,(20	935,027	1,002,181
Louisiana	1,411,379	1,456,713	2 132,810	2,064,492
Louisiana State	2,856,435	2,858,270	2,950,039	3,001,957
Mech. & Trad.	472,907	472,350	400,410	422,501
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,126,523	1 11,571	333,615	298,507
Southern Bank	181,241	185,335	145,139	126,330
Union Bank	609,(63	638,524	416,950	329,212
Bk. of J. Robb	251,392	235,512	176,746	194,048
Crescent City	901,564	856,539	169,943	176,542
Bank of America	824,793	662,502	402,876	382,001
Total	11,947,087	11 975,475	10,946,249	10,877,768
	Decrease	$28,388	Increase	$68 481

Banks.	Circulation. July 24.	Circulation. July 17.	Deposits. July 24.	Deposits. July 17.
Citizens' Bank	2 256 535	2,263,735	3,779,159	3,819,262
Cana' Bank	665,265	677,360	930,141	1,035,088
Louisiana	849,849	863,724	2,896,804	2,92,188
Louisiana State	1,583,065	1,548,(75	4,128,151	4,176,395
Mech. & Traders'	182,805	185,475	907 935	926,142
Bk. of N. Orleans	408,2(6	421,245	693,223	702,888
Southern Bank	184,385	188,200	234,485	220,064
Union Bank	620,165	619,905	719,091	618,837
Bank of J. Robb	329,750	338,830	179,099	193 482
Crescent City	144,845	142,015	259,775	234,517
Bank of America	193,940	203 540	544,508	523,291
Total	7,358,944	7,452 104	15,256,171	15,422,154
	Decrease	$113,160	Decrease	$165,983

Banks.	Exchange. July 24.	Exchange. July 17.	Due Dist. Banks July 24.	Due Dist. Banks July 17.
Citizens' Bank	1,642,730	1,654,257	407 88[illegible]	466,470
Canal Bank	1,476 813	1,510,698	108,10[illegible]	129,479
Louisiana	1,146,415	1,220,829	418,56[illegible]	387,475
Louisiana State	348,934	339 540	214,611	180,733
Mech & Traders	285.602	264,926	36 96[illegible]	26,072
Bk. New-Orleans	404.617	415,182	75,06[illegible]	85,661
Southern Bank	922.090	973,580		
Union Bank	483,754	482,547	70,353	36,392
Bank of J. Robb	339,411	162.012	19 523[illegible]	24 263
Crescent City	60,824	45,717	8 422	7,316
Bank of America	17 167	8,632		
Total	8,326 521	8,427,930	1,414 519	1,343,860
	Decrease	$101,409	Increase	$70 659

Money Affairs in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger of Saturday.

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the first half of the fiscal year ending July 1, was as follows

	1858.	1857.
Received from coal	$901,374 17	$1,364,376 35
Received from merchandise	179,965 17	209,231 77
Received from travel, &c	158,831 32	176,039 11
Total	$1,239,970 66	$1,749,647 23
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund and all charges	$729,617 32	$863,280 03
Net profit to June 30	$519,353 43